The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXI., No. 4. Whole No. 536. NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1900. Price per Copy, 10c.

©W Daniel 1901

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Fate of the Foreigners in Peking . . 91
Portraits: Some of the Women in Peking 92
Cartoon Views of China 94
Political Leanings of the German-American Press 95
Mr. Bryan and the Treaty of Paris . 96
Distress at Cape Nome 97
Topics in Brief 97
Pronunciation of Words in Current History 97

LETTERS AND ART:

Some Disadvantages of the Invention of Printing 98
Various Views of Tolstoy's Philosophy 98
American Criticism and the Doctrine of Evolution 99
Mr. Kipling and International Ethics . 100
A New Russian Decadent Tragedy . . 100
Swinburne as a Metrical Artist . . . 101
Notes 101

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Carnivorous Plants 102
Sensational Science 102
How Perfumery is Made 103
The Use of Stimulants 104
Diamonds by Explosion 105
A New High-Temperature Thermometer 105
Animals Immune to Snake-Venom . . 105

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

War and Christian Prayer 106
Religious Persecutions in Russia . . 106
The Alleged Gospel of St. Peter . . 107
Distribution and Work of the Missionaries in China 107
Religion of the American Indians . . 108
Growing Power of the High-Church Party in England 108
Modern Poetical Versions of the Decalog 109
Religious Notes 109

FOREIGN TOPICS:

"Spheres of Influence" in China . . 110
Japan and the Chinese Question . . . 110
Chinese Newspapers 111
The United States and Spain in South America 112
Military Situation in South Africa . . 112

MISCELLANEOUS:

Legation Life in Peking 114
Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 115
Personals 116
More or Less Pungent 117
Current Events 117
Chess 120

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOURS.

PARIS-1900

GAZE'S TOURS | EUROPE

World's Fair

PASSION PLAY

ROUND THE WORLD

TRAVEL TICKETS ALL ROUTES

Accommodation Sure

Say whether you wish to go with a party, all included, $225 to $2,000, or independently, with travel tickets. Write for printed matter, FREE by mail. HENRY GAZE & SONS. (Est. 1844.)

113 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK
220 So. Clark Street, - - - Chicago

One Night to Denver

CHICAGO-UNION PACIFIC & NORTH-WESTERN LINE

COLORADO SPECIAL leaves Chicago 10 every morning, arriving Denver 1.20 next afternoon and Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars; all meals in dining cars. Another fast train at 10.30 p. m. daily. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. New book—Colorado Illustrated—mailed on receipt of four cents postage by W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

THE CRAWFORD TOURS.

PARIS AND PASSION PLAY

SELECT SUMMER AND FALL PARTIES. Escorted tours to all parts of the world. Independent steamer and railway tickets. Special inducements to clubs and societies. Illustrated itineraries free.

CRAWFORD & FLOYD,

608-610 Tremont Building, Boston; 220 Broadway, New York City; 1011 Chestnut St., Phila.; 621 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

---

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers "New York" & "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE

For reliable apparatus, correspond with

McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Banff Hotel

IN THE Canadian Rockies

NOW OPEN

Swiss Guides *for mountain climbing and explorations*

Steam Launch *on Lake Minnewanko*

Coaching *in the Canadian National Park*

Golf Links

Natural Hot Sulphur Baths

Mountain Ponies *for Excursions to*

Lakes in the Clouds

Chalet at Lake Louise

APPLY TO ANY AGENT OF THE COMPANY FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS

E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A., 353 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MANOIR RICHELIEU, MURRAY BAY, QUEBEC.

New hotel built by Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co., accommodation for 400 guests. Handsomely furnished, Hot and Cold, Salt, and Fresh Water Baths, Steam Heat, etc.

Climate: a combination of mountain and sea air.

The hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the Laurentian Mountains, overlooking the St. Lawrence River, 20 miles wide and as salt as the Atlantic.

Reached by steamers of the R. & O. Nav. Co., from Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

Rates: $3.00 to $5.00 per diem, and $15.00 to $28.00 per week. Send for descriptive booklet to

ALBERT MILLER, Manager,
Care of R. & O. Nav. Co., - Montreal, Quebec.

Hand Book of Medical Gymnastics

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D., Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm. The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, also treating of massage and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. Illustrated with half-tone engravings. 8vo, Cloth. Price, $3.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., N. Y.

Send 10 cts. for Elegantly Illustrated Prospectus

Printed in large clear type on heavy plate paper; 10¼ x 13½ inches in size; over one hundred illustrations including half-tones and artistic pen-and-ink sketches.

The Columbian Historical Novels

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY says they are: "One of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have ever seen."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place.

DIGESTS WANTED

For back numbers 1, 34, 194, 508, or indexes for volumes 7 and 16, returned to us at once, we will pay 20 cents per copy.

Publishers THE LITERARY DIGEST, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y. City

---

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

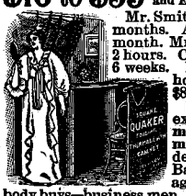
We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia,
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Cases) 320 Broadway N. Y. City

---

$18 to $35 WEEKLY and Expenses. | MEN and WOMEN, At Home or Traveling.



Mr. Smith, of Ind., made $927.50 first 6 months. Albert Hill, of N. J., $238 first month. Mr. Muncy, of Texas, $12.50 first 2 hours. Carrie Williams, clerk, $144 in 6 weeks. Mrs. Hitchcox, $222, besides housekeeping. Lida Kennedy, $84.00 while teaching.

LET US START YOU—No experience needed. Our agents made over $47,000.00 last month supplying the enormous demand for our famous Quaker Bath Cabinet, and appointing agents. Wonderful Seller. Everybody buys—business men, families and physicians. No scheme, fraud or fake methods. WRITE TODAY for Our Proposition, New Plan, etc., FREE. Address, World Mfg. Co., 47 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

Send for Free Booklet on how VAPO-CRESOLENE CURES Whooping-Cough Croup, Catarrh, and all Colds

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, N. Y.

OPIUM WHISKY and other drug habits cured in 30 days. Sanitarium treatment. Book and particulars FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

Largest Nursery. *Fruit Book Free.* Result of 76 years' experience.

STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

AN UNEQUALED CAMPAIGN EDUCATOR

ISSUED WEEKLY 32 PAGES ILLUSTRATED

All the Great Issues of the Presidential Canvass—one of the most interesting and important in American history—both Republican and Democratic, are clearly and concisely set forth in

THE LITERARY DIGEST

without any attempt to mold the reader's judgment, the most important utterances of leading men and newspapers in support of McKinley and in support of Bryan being presented each week.

"ALL THE PERIODICALS IN ONE"

IMPORTANT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE...

BECAUSE in it are presented comprehensive and authoritative opinions on all sides of the many vital campaign issues, selected with absolute impartiality from leading representative men and periodicals of all parties.

BECAUSE it is the best periodical to keep you thoroughly posted on all the developments of the presidential campaign, which promises to be one of the most interesting and important in recent years, every aspect of which will be promptly and clearly set forth in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BECAUSE it will keep you in close touch with the *entire* field of politics, domestic and foreign. Nowhere else will will you be able to get such a quick and ready grasp of the facts and opinions which are of vital importance to an understanding of public affairs at home and abroad.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls: "THE LITERARY DIGEST enlarges the boundaries of intelligence."

Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois: "THE DIGEST is one of the very best publications in America. To a student of current literature it is invaluable."

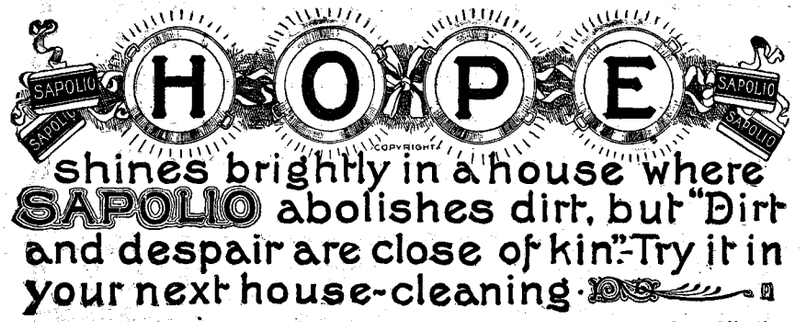
10 Cents per Copy. $3.00 per Year.
Send for descriptive circular.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

Curiosities of Law and Lawyers

By CROAKE JAMES. The author, from an experience of half a century's active practise of law, has collected in this book hundreds of bright sayings, interesting facts, anecdotes about lawyers, curious legal cases and documents, and jokes between counsel, client, or prisoner. The humor and the illustrations and anecdotes are so brilliant and full of meaning that the contents will appeal to all who appreciate a clever saying or enjoy a capital joke. 8vo, 798 pages, cloth. Price, $3.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Interesting Political Chat Overheard on a Down-Town Car.

How a Busy Man Kept Posted on the Campaign.

A conversation of present interest to voters, whether of one party or another, was overheard the other morning on a down-town car. Two gentlemen, well known in the business life of the metropolis—whom we will call in this story, Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones—happened to occupy the same seat in the car.

"Good morning, Smith. You look terribly worried," remarked Jones. "What's the trouble, stocks bad?"

"No, it isn't stocks this time," replied Smith. "It's the political campaign."

"Campaign! How's that? Your party's pretty sure to win, and it seems to me you ought to wear a continual smile whenever you speak of the campaign."

"Well, Jones, it's like this: I know we are likely to win, and I know my convictions are very strong, but I haven't the clear idea of the great principles involved in this important campaign that I should like to have. I am so over-run with business that I really can't get a minute to study into the principles involved. Now every intelligent voter ought to have a clear knowledge of the essential facts about silver and gold. Newspaper editors and campaign orators are all apt to be more or less prejudiced, and my experience is that while the rank and file of voters have very decided convictions on the subject, there is not one man in ten that can put up a clear and logical argument in support of his views."

"Smith," replied Jones, "I was in exactly the same fix until a week or so ago, when I was fortunate enough to pick up the best little instructor on Gold and Silver I have yet seen. It's Waldron's 'Handbook on Currency and Wealth,' a compact little volume you can carry right in your coat pocket. It tells you all the facts of importance about the two metals. For instance, it tells you all about the relation of silver and gold. It gives the currency laws of the United States and explains the monetary systems of the world. Besides this, there is a great deal of data of special interest to us business men, such as statistics on wages, wealth, debts, railways, etc. One of the best things about it is, that it is not published in the interest of either party, but simply supplies the accurate facts which are useful alike to silver advocates and the gold standard supporters. It makes a man familiar with these facts, and leaves him to do his own thinking. The fact is that it is a complete little cyclopedia of money, and it only costs fifty cents bound in cloth, and a dollar in a leather cover.

"Another very instructive book, giving you hundreds of facts on the subject of imperialism and expansion, is Fernald's 'Imperial Republic.' It is a compact little book, but the author treats the subject comprehensively from the point of view of a scholar and a student of American history. He shows us what we have, and what we haven't to dread from imperialism. Then he goes over the entire traditional policy of the United States, shows the relative importance of our new possessions to our commercial interests, touches on the civilization side of the subject, and leaves in the reader's mind some ideals in colonial government which I wish could be written upon the conscience of every government officer. The book has some interesting maps, and costs you only 75 cents.

"After I had read Fernald's book, I thought I would post myself upon our new possessions. I carefully examined a number of books which have recently been published on this subject, and I found that the best of them all was 'The American Colonial Handbook.' This is a compact little volume, about the same size as the 'Handbook of Currency and Wealth,' and the price is only 50 cents. After opening its pages I found the contents so instructive and interesting that I could hardly lay the book aside. It gives all the interesting and useful facts and figures about the history, people, geography, commerce, and climate of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. All this mass of information is presented in the most concise and readily accessible form.

"I think you would do well, Smith, to buy these three books. They are all published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, and the publishers send them post-paid on receipt of price. I wish every voter in the country could own these three books. They contain more instruction on the vital principles involved in this year's campaign than can be found in hundreds of newspaper editorials or in scores of campaign speeches. They don't cost much, and the slight expenditure will richly reward the purchaser, to say nothing of making him a more intelligent voter."

THE SITUATION IN CHINA GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED

The terrible scenes of bloodshed and political and religious upheaval in China have riveted all eyes on that unhappy empire. The situation is described from many view-points in the AUGUST NUMBER, just published, of

The Missionary Review of the World

Rev. J. H. Worley writes of the **"Recent Troubles."**

Rev. P. W. Pitcher of **"Treaty Rights and Missions."**

Dr. J. T. Gracey of **"The Clash of Civilizations."**

Rev. Wm. Cornaby of **"Chinese Riots and Reparations."**

And Rev. W. O. Elterich of the **"Causes of the Trouble."**

The wonderful power of the Gospel in China and the difficulties encountered in proclaiming it to the Chinese are graphically and powerfully described by:

Dr. Griffith John in a full account of **"The Gospel in Hunan"**—the bitterly anti-foreign province of China.

Other articles which will be read with interest and profit in this number are those by:

Dr. H. K Carroll on **"Puerto Rico as a Mission Field."**

Dr. Pierson on **"The Red Cross Movement."**

Prof Geo. H. Schodde on **"The Inner Missions of the Church in Germany."**

R. v. H. Loomis on **"Hon. Kenkichi Katooka of Japan."**

And Mrs. Houghton on the **"Exodus of Priests from the Church of Rome in France."**

Price, per copy, 25 cents; per year, $2.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York.

CHINESE GORDON'S PROPHECY.

A Remarkable Forecast Twenty Years Ago of Current Events in China.

There was probably no European more qualified to express an opinion of the Chinese than Col. Gordon, more commonly called Chinese Gordon, whose strange career closed at Khartoum in January, 1885. His military association with them during the two years, from 1863 to 1865, when he commanded the Ever Victorious Army, as it was styled, gave him a unique experience of the Chinese and an insight into their somewhat complex character.

With the crudest of material and in spite of the strongest opposition, an opposition that would have been fatal but for the loyal support he received throughout his short term of service under the Emperor of China from Li Hung Chang, he organized a force that under European officers of nearly every nationality, including some Americans, suppressed the Taeping Rebellion then threatening the existence of China and the dynasty. The opinions he expressed, therefore, have at the present moment exceptional value.

One which he gave confidentially to a friend in 1880, when he was just on the point of leaving for India, where he had accepted the post of Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, is just now of particular interest. Speaking of the Taeping Rebellion, and of the courage of the Chinese troops, he denied that they were cowards in one sense. He held that they did not fear death, though he had seen them stand up bravely sometimes and then flee like sheep afterwards. But what Europeans would have to consider was, he said, the awful consequences of a general movement, when least expected, in the vast inert mass of hundreds of millions of men to overwhelm the foreign devils whom they hate like poison.

The danger of such an outburst, Gordon said, became greater every year. . . .

Of one thing Gordon felt quite sure. The days when Europeans could march up to Chinese troops in position, or in defense of a position, and sweep them away like flies, would soon be over.—*From the Sun, New York, July 20th.*

In the light of current events in China the wonderful victories of "Chinese Gordon" over the Chinese Revolutionists and his remarkable career inspire keen interest. In no volume are they set forth more vividly and accurately than in the interesting book entitled "Chinese Gordon," written by the celebrated war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. It tells of the great uprising of 1860, of the surrender of Pekin, of Gordon's association with Viceroy Li Hung Chang, and of the era of treachery and massacre which prevailed at the time when Gordon put down the Taeping Rebellion. 12mo, cloth, 172 pages, 75 cents; paper, 15 cents. General Gordon's wonderful genius and bravery are further portrayed in a little volume of excerpts from his private letters, entitled "Chinese Gordon: the Uncrowned King," compiled by Laura C. Holloway. 12mo, 32 pages, ribbon tied, paper, 25 cents. Both books sent postpaid on receipt of price by Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Sunday School Times says: "These lectures, familiar, delicate and straightforward, should be read by all young women."

What Our Girls Ought to Know

By MARY J. STUDLEY, M.D.

Graduate, Resident Physician and Teacher of the Natural Sciences in the State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.; also Graduate of the Woman's Medical College, N. Y.

Plain and helpful talks of far-reaching value to Parents, Teachers, Clergymen and others, who have the education of girls, or who have occasion to address girls in sermon or lecture.

"It derives its principal value from the fact that Dr. Studley was a firm believer in the possibility and duty of so regulating the details of every-day life as to secure and preserve physical health and vigor, and that such a course is essential as a foundation in the higher moral and intellectual development."—*Boston Woman's Journal*

12mo, Cloth, 261 pp. Price, $1.00.

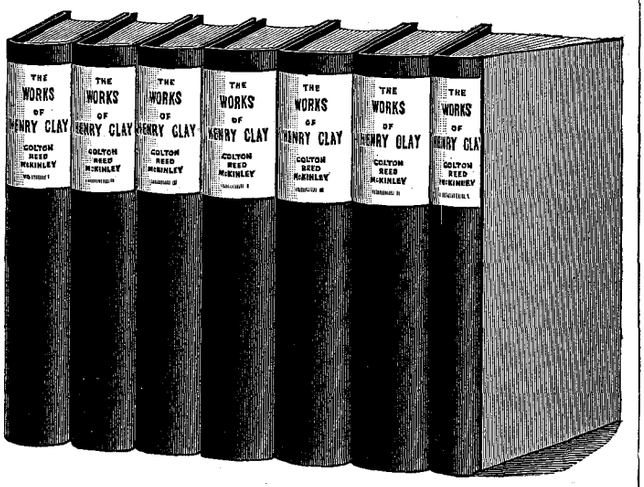
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ONLY 60 SETS LEFT

WHEN THESE ARE GONE WE CAN NOT SUPPLY ANOTHER SET AT ANY PRICE. ONLY 250 SETS OF THIS RARE WORK WERE EVER PUBLISHED.

Since we offered a few sets of this important work to "Digest" readers orders have been received from VICE-PRES. GARRET A. HOBART, U. S. SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, U. S. SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE, JUDGE CHARLES T. SAXTON, CONGRESSMAN SERENO E. PAYNE, and other eminent Statesmen, Judges, Lawyers, Physicians, etc.



THE COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY CLAY

EDITED BY CALVIN COLTON, LL.D.

Including a valuable HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION— 1812 to 1896 **By WILLIAM McKINLEY,** President of the United States.

Including an Introduction and BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY, prepared for this work by **Hon. THOMAS B. REED** Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives

COMPRISING HIS LIFE, CORRESPONDENCE, AND SPEECHES

We secured from the binder the entire remainder of this rare edition, only 250 sets of which were ever published, and we offer them as a special franchise to readers of "The Literary Digest." They have not been offered in any other periodical. Only 85 sets are now left, and we advise all who wish to secure one to do so now.

HENRY CLAY—THE ORATOR, THE PATRIOT, THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, June 30, 1852: "No man was ever blessed by his Creator with faculties of a higher order of excellence than those given to Mr. Clay."

General Lewis Cass, U. S. Senator from Michigan, June 30, 1852. "His name and fame will shed luster upon his country, and will be proudly cherished in the hearts of his countrymen for long ages to come."

Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator from Virginia, June 30, 1852. "This land is full of the monuments of his genius."

Hon. James Cooper, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, June 30, 1852. "What an illustration of the excellence of our institutions would a retrospect of his life afford."

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Representative from Kentucky, June 30, 1852. "The life of Mr. Clay is a striking example of the abiding fame which surely awaits the direct and candid statesman."

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, U. S. Representative, Penna., June 30, 1852. "No man in our nation had the art so to identify himself with public measures of the most momentous character, and to maintain, at the same time, almost universal affection."

Seven Volumes, each 6¼ x 9⅝ inches, Bound in Dark Cloth, Gilt Top, Uncut Edges

TERMS TO "DIGEST" READERS

WE can supply only 60 sets, and they will go to those whose orders are first received. The price is $19 for the set. Only $3 need be sent with order. The balance may be paid in payments of $1 per month for 16 months. We prepay carriage, and guarantee satisfaction. Sign and send us the coupon opposite.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York.

HENRY CLAY ORDER COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

Enclosed find Three Dollars, for which please send me, to the following address, one set of "the Works of Henry Clay," seven volumes, price $19. I agree to pay the balance in sixteen monthly payments of $1 each.

Name.....

P. O......

State.....*Date*.....

President McKinley says: "The work is one of the highest literary character and one deserving of the warmest commendation as appealing to the strongest patriotism and humanitarianism of the American people."

Bishop Henry C. Potter: "Ought to kindle every manly heart into a fresh fervor of devotion to his country and his fellow men."

A LIBRARY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS

Reformers' Series, Edited by CARLOS MARTYN, Author of "Wendell Phillips," etc., etc.

Life stories of Twelve Americans who have been distinguished in many branches of national progress. The history of the nation is intimately associated with these illustrious examples of mental bravery and greatness, and the library is not only of historical importance but it is of value for its inspiring studies of great lives.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VOLUMES AND OPINIONS ON EACH BOOK

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the Agitator. By Carlos Martyn.
"A very discriminating study of the most eloquent man produced in this country in a century."—*Chauncey M. Depew.*

HORACE GREELEY, the Editor. By Francis N. Zabriske.
"Fresh and readable, vividly depicting the great qualities of Mr. Greeley, his tireless industry, his honesty, as well as his oddities."—*Rochester Morning Herald.*

WILLIAM E. DODGE, the Christian Merchant. By Carlos Martyn.
"Reads like a romance."—*Mid-Continent.*

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the Abolitionist. By A. H. Grimke.
"Every patriotic American should possess it."—*Farm, Field, and Stockman.*

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Poet of Freedom. By Wm. Sloan Kennedy.
"The fullest biography of the poet and reformer that has yet been written."—*Albany Argus.*

JOHN B. GOUGH, Apostle of Cold Water. By Carlos Martyn.
"Dr. Martyn here does for Mr. Gough what he has done for Wendell Phillips—shows us the man."—*Church Advocate*, Harrisburg, Pa.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the Colored Orator. By Frederic M. Holland.
"More interesting and thrilling than any work of fiction."—*Messiah's Herald.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Liberator. By Chas. W. French.
"Especially rich in characteristic anecdotes."—*Detroit Journal.*

Dr. S. G. HOWE, Philanthropist. By Frank B. Sanborn.
". . . a biography of interest, information, and inspiration."—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

CHARLES SUMNER, The Scholar in Politics. By A. H. Grimke.
"Well calculated to fire the spirit of patriotism in the youth of our land."—*Topeka Daily Capital.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER, The Pulpit Jupiter. By Jno. H. Barrows.
"All in all it is the best summing up of the life and character of this great preacher and orator that I have read."—*Hon. Nelson Dingley.*

JOHN BROWN AND HIS MEN. By Col. Richard J. Hinton.
"Contains considerable matter never before published, is full of fascinating reading, and is of *inestimable historic value.*"—*Commercial Gazette*, Cincinnati.

REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS ON THE LIBRARY

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt: "The study of their lives must necessarily be an inspiration to coming generations in the cause of freedom."

Omaha Midland: "The Library should be in every home where a boy or girl is growing into manhood or womanhood."

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: "In no other way could patriotic inspiration be more effectively given to the rising generation of our country."

Edward Everett Hale, D.D.: "Not only useful but interesting."

Bishop John F. Hurst: "Such books ought to become the staple among our readers."

Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles: "They are admirable in form and matter. They are a valuable addition to any American library. I remember some of these heroes when they were scorned by political leaders and stoned by the multitude; yet they were real leaders of national thought and action."

Twelve Volumes, 12mo, Cloth, with Portraits. Price Per Volume, $1.50. Per set $18.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXI., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 537

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following contributions to the India Famine Fund:

Previously acknowledged	$1,030.17
E. B. Funk, Warsaw, Ind	1.00
P. B. Miller, Morganfield, Ky	.50
C. D. J., New York	2.00
Mrs. J. M. Templeton, Cary, N. C	.50
A Friend, Athens, Ga	2.00
Mrs. E. V. Bennett, Peoria, Ill	1.00
Children of Drs. Parker & Parker, Peoria, Ill	1.00
W. H. Rollins, Cleburne, Tex	2.00
	$1,040.17

The above list contains only those contributions received prior to July 23. They have been forwarded to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, who are custodians of the fund received by the Committee of One Hundred.

FATE OF THE FOREIGNERS IN PEKING.

MINISTER CONGER'S cipher despatch, saying that the foreigners in Peking were "in British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops," and that "quick relief only can prevent general massacre," has aroused a hope that the frightful crime of massacring the envoys of all the civilized nations, with their wives and children, has not yet been brought to pass. A number of papers, both in Europe and America, however, think that the news is too good to be true, and that the alleged message from Conger was either one that was fabricated by the Chinese or one that was intercepted weeks ago and is now sent on by the Chinese authorities to deceive the outside world. Reports from Chinese sources are about equally divided between declaring that the foreigners in Peking are all killed, and that they are all safe. Few believe that the message was a forgery, for Secretary Hay explains that even if the Chinese had captured Minister Conger's cipher code-book, it would be useless to one not possessing the key, which is retained mentally to avoid all danger. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The key is changed every now and then, and only one knowing the key and its uses could, even after long study, manage to get a message out. This message was clear and without an error." The London correspondent of the same paper adds, too, that "if the Empress Dowager wished to detach the United States from the campaign in China she would not be likely to accomplish her purpose by representing that the American minister was alive and in imminent peril."

The theory, however, that the crafty Chinese have forwarded an old despatch, written and intercepted weeks ago, is reluctantly believed by several journals. The facts that the message

Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

PRINCE TUAN, LEADER OF THE BOXERS, HIS WIFE, AND PU CHUN, HIS SON, WHO IS HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF CHINA.

lacked a date, and that it reads very much like messages sent out by Sir Robert Hart and the Japanese minister in the last days of June, lead the Philadelphia *Press* to say that "the despatch can not be accepted as conclusive," and the New York *Sun* to say that it "fails to establish the fact that the people besieged in the British legation were alive and holding out against their assailants as lately as Wednesday last, July 18." The Japanese minister reported on June 29 that the foreigners were being "daily bombarded," and several papers ask how the foreigners could have held out three weeks in the flimsy legation buildings against artillery fire.

"But, however all these things may be," declares the New York *Tribune*, "one thing is plain and sure beyond all possible question. That is, that if this despatch be true, as we most heartily hope it will prove to be, it is a most imperative duty of the powers to send relief to Peking. We can imagine no more hideous record against the powers of the civilized and Christian

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISS M. C. SMITH, Sister-in-law of Gen. Leonard Wood.
MRS. CONGER.
MISS LAURA CONGER.
MISS M. C. PIERCE, Visiting the Congers.
MME. DE GIERS, Wife of Russian Minister.
BARONESS VON KETTELER, German Minister's Wife
LADY MACDONALD, Wife of British Minister.
MME. PICHON, Wife of French Minister.

SOME OF THE WOMEN IN PEKING.

world than that, after all these weeks of peril and of desperate defense, the ministers were still alive on July 18, and yet the powers abandoned them to their fate and they were ultimately lost" The New York *Press*, too, says that "history, we may be certain, will have no other inquiry quite so keen as that as to who stayed civilization's hand from rescue in the terrible month when the garrisons of the Peking legations held out—not vainly, let us pray—against the Boxers. Christendom presents a spectacle beside which the paralyzing divisions of its crusading forces before Jerusalem make matter merely for a minstrel's lay, a romancer's tale." Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"From only one source can relief come. The siege is to be raised, if at all, by force of foreign arms, and they are far away. This is the tragic burden of the message. It reads almost like a notification to the world that it must abandon all hope. The river between Peking and Tien-Tsin can hardly be called navigable. The road that runs between the city captured by the allies and the capital is thick with frenzied multitudes, so thick that the allies must choke it with corpses and make their way over them. At one end of the line is a continuous fire of shot and shell; at the other those who would rescue if they could, but who might almost as well be a thousand miles away. The ray is like a flashlight. It illumines for a single moment all the horrors of a desperate situation."

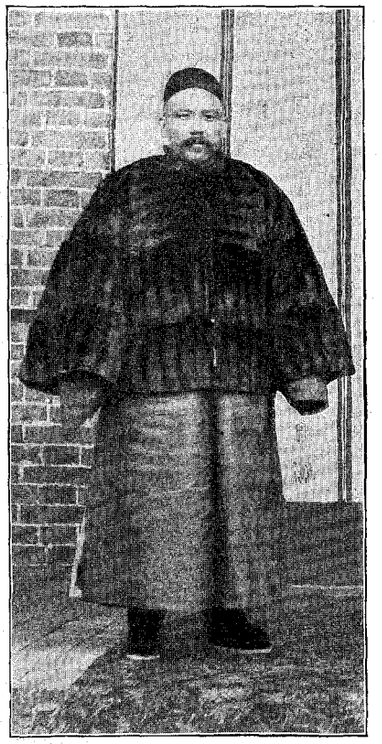
The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes this practical suggestion:

"If Mr. Wu can communicate with officials in Peking, who in turn can communicate with Mr. Conger and procure a written message from him to transmit to his Government, then there is some sort of government in Peking and it has some control over the situation. If there is an authority in Peking capable of getting messages to and from the British legation in spite of the Chinese forces attacking it, then there must be some semblance of a government which Mr. Wu and his colleagues in European capitals ought to be able to convince that it had better get the foreign ministers to a place of safety or afford opportunities for regular communication between the ministers and their Governments. If Mr. Wu has succeeded in making them realize this in a single case, it ought not to be impossible to make a further and a more extensive impression upon their minds."

Upon the receipt of Minister Conger's message, Secretary Long sent the following telegram to Admiral Remey at Taku: "Conger telegraphs that he is under fire in British legation, Peking. Use and urge every means possible for immediate relief." Secretary Root sent a similar notification to Colonel Coolidge, the senior American officer ashore at Tien-Tsin, and Secretary Hay has appealed to the other powers to use every effort to res-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

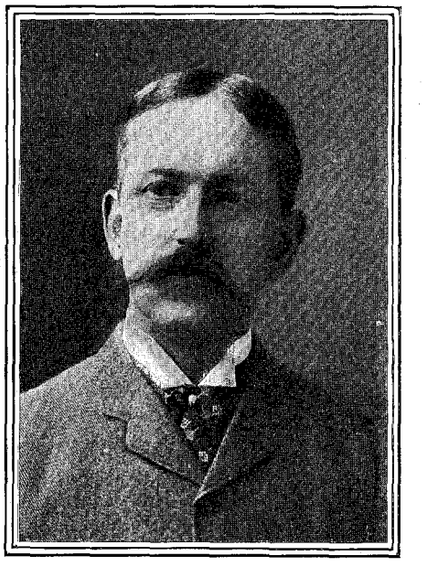
LI HUNG CHANG.



Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly.*

GENERAL YUAN SHIH KAI,

Viceroy of Shantung province and Commander of the best drilled and equipped army in China.



WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL,

Appointed by the President as a Special Commissioner to investigate the Chinese troubles.

rue the beleaguered foreigners. Says the London *Daily Telegraph:* "Unless the powers are capable of responding immediately to Mr. Hay's appeal by ordering their united forces to face and risk all for an immediate advance, the days not only of old chivalry but of modern humanity are dead together."

Li Hung Chang's departure from Canton for Peking, in response to an oft-repeated summons, is regarded with alarm by the foreigners in the southern provinces, who fear that, with his restraining influence gone, anti-foreign rioting may break out in that region. Others hope that his presence in Peking may have a good effect on the whole movement, and restore peace to the disordered empire. "J. S. T.," of Washington, says in a letter to the New York *Sun:*

"The evident disinclination of Li Hung Chang to obey the frequent and pressing summons that have been sent him to come to Peking seems to corroborate the supposition that the controlling powers there are hostile to the outside world. It has been chiefly through his influence that the southern provinces of China have up to this time remained quiet. To get him away from Canton is, in the first place, to release the insurrectionary spirit in that district, and in the second to break up the connection that he has formed with the other viceroys in the interest of peace and order. Once in Peking he will be at the mercy of the ruling party there, and no man knows better than Li Hung Chang what that means. He must either make common cause with them or pay the penalty with his life. The men who have not hesitated to brave the vengeance of the civilized world by the murder of its representatives will speedily dispose of Li Hung Chang if he dares raise his voice against what they have determined upon. Li Hung Chang has been called the Bismarck of China. Bismarck's life survived his influence, but Li Hung Chang may lose both if he goes to Peking."

Magnitude of the Problem.—"The gravity of the crisis in China hitherto has never been realized, even faintly, in Europe. Otherwise England would have long ago patched up any kind of a truce in South Africa which would have enabled her to have used her army for the defense of the threatened outposts of Western civilization. Even now, when the massacre of the legations has sent a thrill of horror through the world, few dream of the immensity and hopelessness of the struggle upon which they are invited to embark with such loud cries of vengeance.

"Everything depends upon how far the decisive and terrible success of the revolt against foreigners in Peking will lead to a general uprising throughout China.

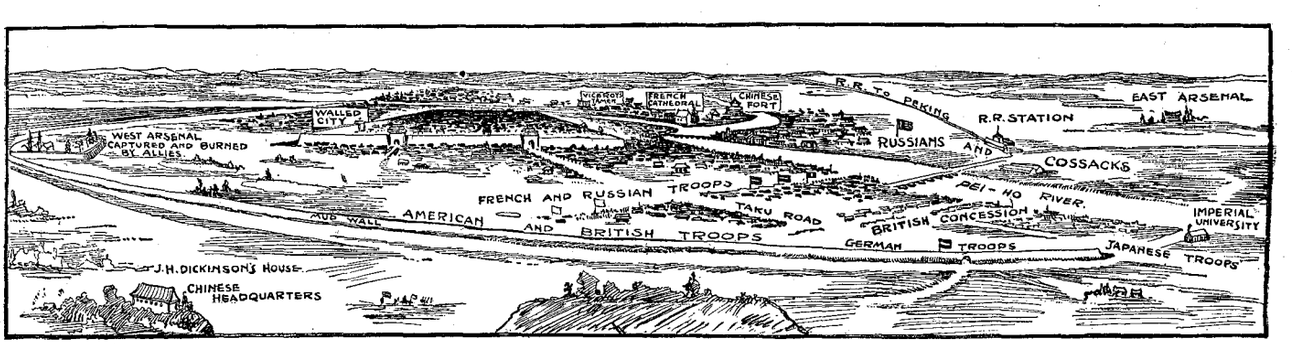
"One of the ablest ambassadors in London, who has made a lifelong study of the Chinese question, expressed himself quite freely on this point. He said:

"'If China really rises, the whole of Europe, with the addition of Japan and the United States, can do nothing except to put a girdle of iron around the Chinese frontier and leave the Chinese to stew in their own juice for eight years.'

"Such an opinion may seem fantastic to those who have been complacently building their calculations upon the prospect of developing the Chinese market, but the situation is not unlike that of the Sudan after the death of General Gordon. For thirteen years the whole vast territory of the Egyptian Sudan was cut off from civilization.

"It was only the other day, by the capture of Omdurman and the death of the Mahdi, that it was made possible to reopen relations with that vast, fertile region.

"I have had exceptional opportunities of discussing the situa-



PLAN OF TIEN-TSIN, SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion in China with diplomats, both European and Asiatic, who are as familiar with Peking as they are with Paris. One of the ablest of their number, who had a narrow escape from being the victim of a massacre, told me he thought it was almost certain that every Chinese Christian in the whole of China would be massacred—that nothing could possibly save them.

"The international allies are at present preparing to send 200,000 men to the seat of war. With that force, if China does not rise, they may relieve Tien-Tsin and force their way to Peking, but it is more probable that Tien-Tsin may be overwhelmed before the reinforcements arrive.

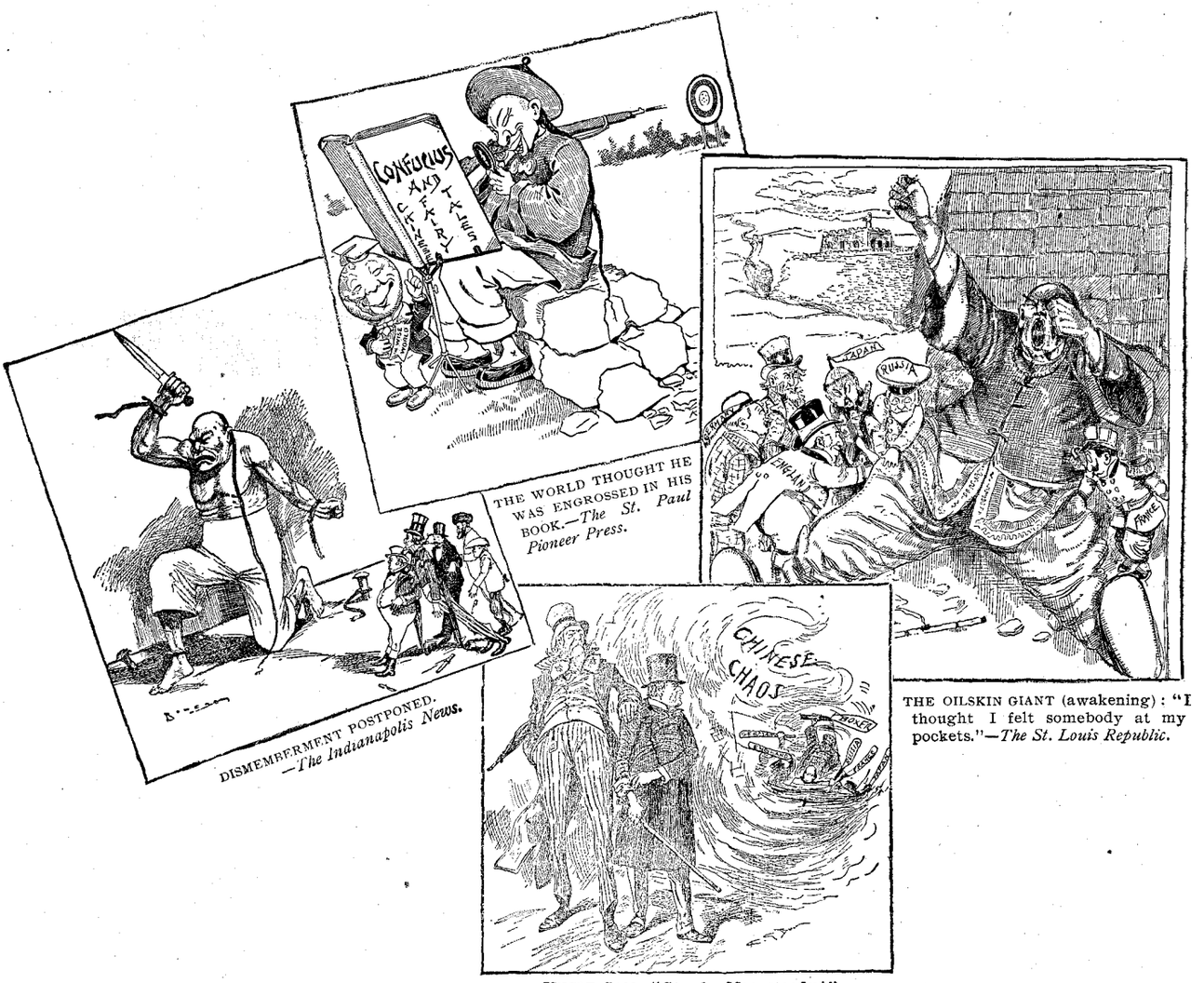
"The whole international force will find its energies strained to the utmost to hold Shanghai, the Taku forts, and two or three other positions on the coast.

"As for attempting the conquest of China with 200,000 men under divided leadership, operated at a distance of thousands of miles from their base, it is sufficient to remember that Lord Roberts, wielding the same number of men, with undivided authority, has not been able after seven months' hard fighting to free his outposts at Pretoria from attacks of an enemy which can not put more than 20,000 men in the field."—*W. T. Stead, in the New York Journal.*

Withdrawal of Troops from Manila.—"The demand for troops in China increases as the days pass, and General MacArthur has protested positively against taking any more men from the Philippines. In this view of the imperative necessity for keeping up the present number of troops in Manila and the various garrisons throughout the archipelago General Otis has concurred most forcibly, with a clear and convincing explanation to the President of the entire situation in the Philippines. Notwithstanding these statements from General MacArthur and General Otis, the Fourth and Twentieth Infantry, now doing provost guard duty in Manila, which is regarded as the danger point in the Philippines, have been selected to go to Taku, and orders were issued last week to have these regiments in readiness to be despatched to China on twenty-four hours' notice. This means that other regiments now employed at scattered points in the island of Luzon for garrison duty must be moved into Manila to take the place of the men sent to China.

"While it is said that peace prevails in the Philippines, it is a fact that the situation continues to be decidedly feverish and threatening. Rumors are constantly reaching Manila in regard of the whereabouts and operations of Aguinaldo, and a number of proclamations by the Filipino chieftain have appeared recently inciting the Tagals to continue the struggle for independence and freedom. Since the arrival of the Taft commission, the activity of the insurgents has apparently increased, and the leaders are endeavoring to influence public sentiment against the amnesty proposition, which would, if successful, go far to absolutely undermine Aguinaldo's influence, and bring about a genuine cessation of hostilities and unmistakable peace.

"Letters received at the War Department state that one of the latest proclamations of Aguinaldo is directed entirely against the Taft commission. It contains a full explanation of how the commission was made up by the President, who the men are who constitute it, and what its errand and functions are. Stress is laid upon the fact that Congress had nothing to do with the commission, and that officially and legally it does not represent the sentiment of the American people, but is simply the personal in-



THE WORLD THOUGHT HE WAS ENGROSSED IN HIS BOOK.—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

DISMEMBERMENT POSTPONED.—*The Indianapolis News.*

THE OILSKIN GIANT (awakening): "I thought I felt somebody at my pockets."—*The St. Louis Republic.*

UNCLE SAM: "Steady, Mac, steady!"—*The New York World.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF CHINA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

strument of the President of the United States, who is committed to the policy of subjugation. The proclamation then says that the Taft commission is 'practically President McKinley himself.' Aguinaldo goes on to say that the Schurman commission accomplished nothing except in a literary way, and that the new commission is undoubtedly sent out to make a lot of promises which it has no power to keep, and which the United States Government will not be bound to observe. He urges the people to receive this commission civilly whenever it may visit their towns, but to refuse to lay down their arms, and to continue to keep alive their secret organization with a view to the ultimate emancipation and independence of the islands."—*Washington Correspondence of The Philadelphia Ledger.*

POLITICAL LEANINGS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS.

EVER since the war with Spain and the acquisition of the Philippines, speculation has been rife as to what attitude our large German-American population would take toward the party that is being accused by its opponents of favoring militarism and imperialism. There are nearly, if not quite, three million people of German birth in the United States, and probably twice as many of German parentage. It is reckoned, in fact, that the German-Americans equal the combined numbers of any other two nationalities represented in our foreign-born population. The Irish stand next to the Germans, the Canadians are a bad third, and the English fourth.

In 1896 it was believed that most of the German-Americans were led by their dislike of free silver to vote the Republican ticket; but now, with silver in one platform and expansion in the other, the attitude of this large and conservative body of our citizens becomes a matter of great interest. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, said in an interview published in the New York *World* last week that "the German-Americans are really in a quandary. They are opposed to McKinley on the imperialistic issue and they are opposed to Bryan on the free-silver issue." An important feature of the situation is the fact that the Germans are credited with an uncommon amount of intellectual independence, which renders them less willing to follow the dictates of party leaders, especially as they are less anxious to obtain office than some other nationalities. Nominally their papers are divided on party lines, but only very few follow the party through thick and thin. Briefly told, the overwhelming majority agree upon the following points:

Every German who becomes a citizen of the United States favors republican principles, accepting republican corruption as an unavoidable evil which is amply set off by republican freedom from restraint. The people of the United States, the Germans argue, can not preserve this freedom for themselves if they deny it to others. "Imperialism" or "expansion," such as is practised lately by the American Government, they think, destroys the sense of right and wrong in the people. A large army will be necessary, and this army will become the master instead of the servant of the people, especially as it is not of the people, but composed of professional soldiers. The influences which restrain the army in a well-ordered monarchy are wanting.

The trusts are believed to be another danger to our freedom, not theoretically, but in practise, as they compel us to pay taxes in the shape of unnecessarily high prices, for which we receive nothing in return.

The attempt to fix the ratio of gold to silver independently of the fluctuations of market value is regarded as an extremely dishonest scheme, intended to enable debtors to defraud their creditors by paying them in currency of less value than that in which the debt was contracted.

The currency question is evidently the only serious objection to the Democratic platform. The *Pittsburger Volksblatt* (Rep.) says:

"The Gold Democrats are sensible people. They regard the possible election of Bryan to the presidency of the United States as the greatest misfortune that could ever happen to the country, and altho they do not in the least indorse Mr. McKinley's foreign policy, they will assist him, tho indirectly. And such support often counts double."

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* (Chicago), one of the few stanch Republican supporters, says:

"Some Democrats can not see prosperity tho they are right in it. One of the best proofs that prosperity is right here is the increase of deposits in the national banks. That increase amounts to $500,000,000 in the three years of the McKinley administration. During the whole of Cleveland's term it was only $70,000,000. Money is easily scared. When a financial storm threatens, it flies into safes, as the Kansas farmer flies to his cellar at the approach of a tornado. One thing is certain. If, during the next eight or ten weeks, the signs of a Bryan victory increase, the financial sky will be darkened. Those who wish for the continuance of fair weather must spare neither money nor exertions to insure the victory of the Republican Party."

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.
—*The New York World.*

The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* (Ind.), Newark, reminds those voters who are afraid of "imperialism" that the President can not spend money for military purposes without the permission of Congress. The *Westliche Post* (Rep.), St. Louis, says:

"As a boss Bryan seems to out-boss every other boss by several lengths. The country wants rest, and will have none of Bryan's wild financial policy. Bryan hopes to beat McKinley just as Cleveland beat Harrison after having been beaten by him. But Bryan is no Cleveland."

But Dr. Pretorius is anti-trust, anti-expansion, anti-English. He remarks that the Cubans and Porto Ricans could graduate in corruption with honors and do not need the teaching of American carper-baggers to learn how to steal public funds, and he does not like the particular brand of humanity and civilization which is being introduced in the Philippines. Moreover, he doubts if Bryan is really very much attached to 16 to 1.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* (Rep.) says:

"McKinley is no more imperialist than Bryan. He wants to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

keep the Philippines and so does Bryan, but Bryan's protectorate scheme is much more dangerous. Had it not been for the lucky circumstance that England was engaged elsewhere, we would have had a war with her over the Venezuelan question. The Filipinos, if semi-independent, may get us into trouble. Even if the currency question were not the most important, Bryan could not demand support from an anti-imperialist point of view."

On the other hand, Bryan has many influential supporters. Carl Schurz says:

"Even if it were true that Bryan, if elected, would lead us into a revolution, such a revolution would not be nearly as dangerous as that which is inevitable under a policy of imperialism. Moreover, the results of an internal revolution could be softened down much sooner than the complete overthrow of the fundamental principles of our democracy."

The *Morgen Journal* (Dem.), New York, the German *Anhängsel* of the New York *Journal*, comes out boldly for 16 to 1, but its main contention is against the trusts. It says:

"In the speech which President McKinley made when he was notified of his nomination, he did not say a word about trusts. . . . Now, the trusts to-day control a capital *of nearly $5,000,000,000*. Can any of our readers fully appreciate the power wielded by such combinations. The trusts fill Hanna's campaign barrel. Is it a wonder that he has given orders to leave them alone, and that his blind tool McKinley obeys? If every workman and every independent business man would ask himself for what purpose the trusts are organized, and whom they support, without exception, then it would be clear to the independent voters how they must vote."

The *Freie Presse* (Ind.), Chicago, arraigns McKinley on the score of corruption. It declares that civil-service reform, which really advanced under Cleveland's honest administration, has been killed by McKinley. The same paper declares that McKinley is the choice of the "conceited Anglo-Saxon knownothing, whose ignorance leads him to dream of world conquest." It reviews the attitude of the McKinley administration toward European powers, asserts that the United States has become a vassal of the British empire, accuses the President of deliberately insulting Germany to please England, who wants "to destroy Germany in the interest of humanity and civilization," and says: "McKinley's reelection spells war against Germany. Every German-American should remember that!"

The *Staats-Zeitung* (Ind.), New York, says:

"*Harper's Weekly*, which formerly had Carl Schurz as its contributor, now does its best to ridicule him. Now, it is very easy to call the German-Americans 'un-American' because they do not agree with the nativists. That many native Americans and many citizens of other foreign birth agree with the Germans does not worry these gentry. But we must admit that there would be little to be said against 'imperialism' if anti-imperialism meant only the support of Germany. Whether Germany ever thought of obtaining a part of Spain's former possessions in the Philippines, we can not tell, but it is possible. If the Filipinos preferred German rule, then Germany certainly had the better claim. But it is not to the interest of Germany to oppose the United States. If the American people knew more of such things, no paper would try to publish such rot in support of imperialism. *Harper's Weekly* counts upon the worst of nativistic ignorance and intellectual dulness. No doubt the overwhelming majority of the German Americans are anti-imperialists. But does not the Republican press perceive that anti-German articles must necessarily drive the hesitating ones into the arms of Bryan?"

The *Volksfreund* (Dem.), Buffalo, says that General Moltke's tactics must be adopted by the Democrats of the East and West. "March separately and strike together is the word. The silver plank should not prevent the united attack upon the common enemy." The Socialist *Tageblatt*, Philadelphia, says:

"The economic development of the country is against the Democratic Party. Capitalism is still rising in power, and it is a matter of life and death for capitalism that political power should not be used against it. Capitalism may permit the removal of such rotten practises as are used in the founding and manipulation of stock companies, but even if beaten at the ballot-box, capitalism has enough social and economic influence to protect its most vital interests."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. BRYAN AND THE TREATY OF PARIS.

SOME of the anti-expansionists who do not belong to Mr. Bryan's party are criticizing him severely for the part he took in aiding the ratification of the treaty of Paris, which ended the war with Spain and gave us the Philippine islands. It is pretty generally admitted that the treaty would not have been ratified in its original form if Mr. Bryan had not used his personal influence to bring a considerable number of Democratic Senators to vote for it. The treaty was passed with only one vote to spare, and the Philippine archipelago came into our possession, and has even since been one of our foremost "problems." Senator Hoar, who opposed the treaty, declares it to be his belief that Mr. Bryan used his influence for the treaty with the express purpose of making an issue for the 1900 campaign. Mr. Bryan does not deny that he favored the treaty, and defends his course in these words:

"I did favor the ratification of the treaty. I believed then, and I still believe, that it was better to terminate the war, give the volunteers a chance to come home, and stop the expense of a large army, and make the fight on a resolution declaring the nation's policy. I believed then, and I still believe, that it was better for the American people alone to settle the Philippine question than to try to settle it by diplomacy with Spain. If the treaty had been rejected, it would have been held responsible for the continuance of the war and all that it implies, including the risk of international complications. No honest man criticizes me for advocating the ratification of the treaty without also stating that I favored a resolution promising independence (the Bacon resolution), and no reasonable man can doubt that the adoption of such a resolution would have secured peace in the Philippines."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), a leading anti-expansionist journal, says, however, of Mr. Bryan's plea:

"This defense implies that there was no alternative but to resume the war if the treaty was not ratified exactly as it came from Paris. It assumes that Senators Hale and Hoar, and the twenty-six others who opposed the treaty, were in favor of continuing the war, whereas they were the very men most earnestly in favor of peace. They were the men who apprehended a new war and more bloodshed if the treaty were ratified, and whose fears have been sadly realized. Therefore, Mr. Bryan's glib statement that he favored ratification in order to put an end to the war is fallacious in the extreme. Probably it was an afterthought. Seventeen months have passed since the treaty was signed. Yet we have not been without a war at any time since—a war growing out of the treaty itself—and we have lost twenty-two hundred soldiers by death and as many more by wounds since Mr. Bryan wanted to give the volunteers a chance to come home.

"Senator Hoar has pointed out that this treaty was open to amendment like other treaties, and that it was competent for the Senate to ratify it with amendments. This was not a case where the only alternative to ratification was a renewal of the war. Article III. was the one in which Spain ceded the Philippines to us, and we agreed to pay her $20,000,000. If the Senate had voted to strike out that entire article, Spain would not have objected to such an amendment. She certainly would not have resumed hostilities on account of it. There would have been no more fighting with her unless we began it. Nor would there have been any 'international complications' unless sought by us."

A comment from the expansionist press may be seen in the following paragraphs from the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.):

"He [Mr. Bryan] is certainly open to the charge of flagrant

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

inconsistency. If he held at the time that the ratification of the treaty did not settle the Philippine question, he must have held also that the conclusion of peace and the cession to us of the sovereignty over the archipelago did not *ipso facto* operate to extend the Constitution of the United States over the Philippines —that is, that the Constitution does not necessarily follow the flag. For, if the conclusion of peace under the treaty made the Philippines an integral part of the United States, how can they now or at any future time be surrendered? . . . . . .

"How will Mr. Bryan escape this dilemma? He can not hold mutually contradictory views; at least, he can not hope to satisfy logical men of the soundness of his self-contradictory position."

Aside from the logic of Mr. Bryan's position, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) argues that Senator Hoar is not quite just or fair in denouncing Bryan for his course in the matter and yet praising and supporting President McKinley, who was responsible for both the treaty and its consequences.

DISTRESS AT CAPE NOME.

FOR several weeks newspaper despatches and comments have been telling of distress at the Cape Nome gold-fields. The situation is thus described in *The Independent*:

"The situation at the Cape Nome gold-diggings is very serious and threatening, because of lawlessness in the camp, the prevalence of typhoid fever and smallpox, and the approaching destitution of thousands who are finding no gold and have not money enough to pay for the passage home. On the 26th ult., at the request of the local chamber of commerce, the settlement was placed under military control by Brigadier-General Randall, who had recently arrived with two companies of infantry. There was no civil government. Neither life nor property was safe; homicides and robberies were of daily occurrence, and no law was respected, except that of force. It is said that 3,500 persons remained at Nome through the winter. The season was unusually mild, the temperature rarely going lower than 40 degrees below zero. The rush began about May 1, and at last accounts 20,000 newcomers had arrived on steamships which intended to make two more trips before the close of the brief warm season. The beach for five miles each side of Nome City was crowded with tents in a space about 200 feet wide, and with millions of dollars' worth of packed provisions, mining machinery, and freight of all kinds, which had been landed there by lighters. Smallpox first appeared on board the steamship *Ohio*, which sailed from Seattle on May 20, with 696 passengers, and on the *Santa Anna*, from the same port. These ships were at once ordered to a quarantine station at Egg Island, near St. Michael; but the disease was introduced into the settlement by passengers on the steamer *Oregon*, and on the 2d inst. there were 38 cases. Thousands came to Nome with very little money, believing that they could at once begin to take gold out of the sands; but they found every foot of ground within many miles of the settlement staked out or claimed. It is expected that 10,000 of these adventurers will be stranded on that bleak coast at the end of the short summer season. How are they to get back to the States? Steamships owned by private companies will not be sent up from San Francisco and Seattle for the convenience of thousands who can not pay for transportation."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* explains the cause of the Cape Nome failure as follows:

"The failure of the present gold-seekers at Cape Nome does not necessarily mean that no gold is to be found in that region. Some miners who are on the ground, and others who have been there, declare that much of the metal is there, but say that it can not be mined in paying quantities except by the employment of machinery and the expenditure of capital. This requirement puts it beyond the reach of nine out of every ten of the men who are swept into a gold-field in the first rush. This is the condition in the California and the Colorado diggings. Gold is no longer found on the surface of the ground or in the beds of streams in either locality, altho tens of milions of dollars' worth of it is obtained in those States every year, and the yield is constantly increasing. Fortunes are no longer made in either State in a few months, or by prospectors who go into the region with only the crude and simple appliances which they can carry on their backs. Probably the Cape Nome region will yield gold in paying quantities for a comparatively few persons, but the chances are that it will have to be mined in a systematic way, by the employment of the latest devised machinery, and with the expenditure of large amounts of capital. From present indications Cape Nome will yield nothing to the vast majority of the present gold-seekers except financial and physical misfortune, and unless the Government carries them back to the States scores and hundreds of them may be in danger of death by starvation or from the maladies brought by hunger and want."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JUST at present the powers would be better off if they had less policy and more troops in China.—*The Detroit News.*

THE effects of The Hague Peace Conference have been working backward ever since.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

NO one has thought to ask such a well-known Democrat as Dewey if he will support the ticket.—*The Chicago Record.*

"CHEAP rates to China" is an advertisement in a New York paper. No terms are quoted on return tickets.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PEKING AND MANILA.—Does this Chinese trouble mean that Peking will have a street of Milwaukee beer saloons before long?—*The Chicago Record.*

SURE TO RUN BEHIND.—While Roosevelt is a favorite with those who like him, the McKinley enthusiasts are offering odds that Teddy will run behind on the ticket.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.—Don't be too fastidious about spelling it among the boys. Just let it go at "the republic or the umpire." Everybody has it in for the umpire.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NEELY is naturally disposed to wonder whether a great Government like this, with a presidential campaign under way and grave international complications imminent, will condescend to trouble itself over a little purloined postage-stamp money.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

NOW, at last, the Briton found time to voice a scientific truth or two. "In the clear atmosphere of South Africa," he observed, "things are farther away than they look to be!"

"My finish, for instance!" snickered the Boer, who has fled to the rocks. This levity, of course, was exceedingly ill-timed.—*The Detroit Journal.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

FOLLOWING are some words of frequent occurrence in the Chinese despatches. They are mostly used as affixes:

Foo (fū), ting (ting), chow (chau), hien (hī-en′). Any one of these four affixes, when attached to the name of a town, indicates its degree of importance, in a descending scale, from "foo" to "hien."

Footai (governor of a province).....fū″tai′.
Hwang (Emperor, also yellow).....hwāng.
Nui Ko (Privy Council).....nū′ī kō.
Shan (mountain or hill).....shān.
Shantung (province east of mountain).....shān″tūng′.
Shih (imperial).....shī.
Tai (governor).....tai.
Tao (city).....tā′ō.
Taotai (governor of a city).....tā″ō-tai′.
Tituh (major-general or military ruler of a province).....tī″tū′.
Tsin (prince or place).....tsīn.
Tsin Wang (prince of the blood).....tsīn″wāng′.
Tsung (clan, group of provinces).....tsūng.
Tsungtuh (viceroy, or ruler of several provinces).....tsūng″ tū′.
Tuh (ruler).....tū.
Tung (east).....tūng.
Yamen (office for official business).....yā′men.

Through a typographical error, the adjective "automobile" was given incorrectly in our issue of July 14. The adjective is ō″to-mō′bil and the noun ō″to-mo-bīl′. In the issue of July 21, Marquis Raggi's name should be rā′jī, and Dr. Schwartzenstein's name should be shwŏrts′ĕn-stain.

ą (as in sofa), ę (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą̄ (accord), ā (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę̄ (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̄=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṉ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ŏ (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ŭ (dūne) Ger., ʊ (up), ŭ (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME DISADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

IT is probable that the question as to who was the real inventor of the art of printing will never be settled. But whatever claims the Chinese may possess to this honor, in the Western world the name of Johann Gutenberg, the fifth centenary of whose birth was celebrated recently at Mainz, Germany, will always be associated with the beginnings of the great art. The advantages of the process which Gutenberg introduced to the world are sufficiently evident; the other side of the matter—less often thought of—is commented upon in a recent number of *The Spectator* (London). We are apt to look down upon the ages before the invention of printing as inferior ages—says the writer, but "it can not be too often repeated that it is not the mere sum of knowledge attained, but the opening up of mind and the development of character that really mark the growth of mankind." The writer continues:

STATUE OF GUTENBERG,
By Adolf Lehnert.

"Plato asserted with truth that the invention of the art of writing had produced one evil effect—it had immensely weakened human memory. What he would have said to-day at the sight of a file of *The Times* or a pocket memorandum we may easily guess. Probably never was individual memory weaker than now. We all note down our engagements, and we know that there are so many encyclopedias and works of reference that we need not trouble to keep any fact in our memory. The well-informed man to-day is he who knows where to go for his authorities, not he who has all the knowledge at first hand. The volume of knowledge, especially in natural science, is so enormous that it would be impossible for any one person to master it. Holmes, in his 'Poet at the Breakfast Table,' in his humorous portrayal of the 'Scarabee' has provided an object-lesson in the ultra-specialism of our time. Mankind at large may be master of the wide field of human knowledge, but mankind as an individual can never explore more than a corner of this huge domain. In this sense Tennyson was right when he said that 'the individual withers and the world is more and more.' Two facts are then, obvious: first, Plato was right when he declared that human invention had weakened the memory; and secondly, the sphere of modern knowledge could not have been conquered and held by man without such artificial contrivance.

"We are brought, then, to this singular paradox—that, while the individual recollects less than in former times, collective humanity remembers far more. We may be said to know the ancient world in a sense better than that world knew itself. Its relics have been discovered, assorted, marked out, and catalogued, and we have the total result to-day in our printed books. Aristotle could only secure collections of animal forms for experiment through the munificence of Alexander; but to-day the young student can secure a cheap text-book which will describe and coordinate facts unknown to the great Stagirite. We can not to-day in our large and crowded modern cities know our fellow citizens as Pericles and Cleon knew the citizens of Athens, or as Cato knew his fellow Romans; but we find a mirror provided for us in which we see in shifting scenes visions of the world of man almost synchronously with actual events. Knowledge, and with it power, has passed into the hands of collective mankind. It is the printing-press more than any other agency which has rendered individual power less and less a factor in the world's affairs, and has endowed and clothed the commonalty with greater general energy. And yet, after all, are we right in saying that the individual has substantially lost? A work of genius, formerly known to a handful of disciples, is reproduced by millions and treasured up in the general heart. Moreover, while much that is bad or foolish attains an undue celebrity, there is now practically no chance of any great work being lost, as much of Aristotle's writings have been lost, as a portion of Dante's 'Divina Commedia' was in danger of being lost. . . . . .

"The human race is like a child with a new toy; it values the toy in and for itself. The mere facts that we can print as fast as lightning, that we can talk with distant cities, that we can bottle up human speech, have, perhaps, proved a little too much for us, and we have neglected what we have to say and how we should say it. On the whole it can hardly be doubted that the art of utterance has declined since the invention of printing; we have no longer that simple, direct expression, that 'large utterance of the early gods.' This is the price we have had to pay for seizing, Prometheus-like, on mere power, on mere knowledge. It is the story of the Garden of Eden perpetually reproduced in human history. We do not doubt that mankind has gained, but the intellectual producer has too often lost because with the gain of his power over natural agencies has gone a loss of the ancient spontaneity, leisured art, sense of beauty, original intellectual force, which marked the genius of the antique world. Can we recover the old spirit and temper while using the new knowledge? That is one of the vital questions for mankind."

VARIOUS VIEWS OF TOLSTOY'S PHILOSOPHY.

MME. MARGUERITE GERFAULD has been securing the views of leading French writers on Tolstoy's philosophy of life. Many, when asked for their opinion, hesitated to give an off-hand reply on so delicate a subject, and their answers are mere formal replies. Among such are the replies from Zola, Claretie, Deseaves, Nordau, Léailles, and Buisson. Some of the replies, as published in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, are more significant. Emile Boutroux, of the French Institute, for instance, says that Tolstoy's method is that of the real mystics. It is by living that we learn how to live, say they; dialectical quibbles are able to produce abstractions alone. Tolstoy, following Pascal, expects the revelation of truth only from the consciousness of the needs of life. We quote further:

"Tolstoy reviews all the solutions which men have tried to give of this problem. Only one satisfies him, that which, according to him, is inspired in us by Nature herself, when we are submissive to her teachings, and which is affirmed by our heart when we deliver it from its bondage—namely, love for mankind, devotion to union, peace, and universal fraternity.

"The originality of this philosophy consists in its having been produced at the very time when, in the name of science, attempts were being made to persuade men that there is no natural or moral law, nothing but a struggle for life, extinction of the feeble and humble, survival and triumph of the strong. To these principles, claiming to rest upon experience, Tolstoy, in the name of an experience wider as well as higher, does not fear to oppose principles precisely contrary: do not resist evil with force; return good for evil and love for hate. Here is, definitively, the real power, the only means to put an end to evil."

This is what Professor Dauriac, of the Sorbonne, says:

"Above all, having known a discipline of life, he [Tolstoy] has understood that a moral teacher's first duty is to take himself as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his first pupil. Therefore Tolstoy's name has often been associated with the names of Socrates and Jesus."

These are Camille Mauclair's words:

"I consider Tolstoy's doctrine as the purest and most admirable moral manifestation of the epoch. It concentrates in a degree superior to that of Ibsen's work certain elements of general truth which should confound and even annihilate the intense hypocrisy and incredible vanity of our times. . . . Tolstoy's doctrine says loudly what consciences think softly, and it is undoubtedly the very cry of nature."

Somewhat striking is Elisée Reclus's utterance:

"I feel such an admiration for this great writer's descriptive genius, for the height and nobility of his ideas, for the clear and triumphant logic of his arguments against the State, that I would not give vent to the moral uneasiness I feel in regard to the equivocal situation in which Tolstoy has been placed by the circumstances of his family and his surroundings. He advises directly and vehemently to refuse military service and every other means of oppression; yet if he is a shoemaker and a peasant, he is also a count, and tho he protests against the laws and advises others to disobey them, he complies with them, and tho he does not pay any taxes, he at least grants that they be paid to him."

G. Renard, of the University of Lausanne, speaks in these terms:

"Tolstoy seems to me an absolute spirit, fond of extremes, who excels in spoiling a just idea by exaggerations. In this respect, as in many others, he is like Rousseau, from whom he took belief in man's native goodness, his hatred for philosophy and civilization, his fondness for a patriarchal country life, his desire to rehabilitate manual labor, his plan to bring man back, as nearly as possible, to that famous nature-life so dear to past century authors of 'Robinsonades'—only he is a Russian Rousseau with the evident stamp of his native country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN CRITICISM AND THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

EVOLUTION, the watchword of so much of our nineteenth-century philosophy, has not left untouched the sphere of letters. Having given us a new biology, a new geology, a new sociology, and a new psychology, it is quite natural that evolution should pave the way to a new criticism of literature. Mr. William Morton Payne, writing in *The International Monthly* (July), propounds the question: "Has it [evolution] shifted the emphasis from the deductive to the inductive aspect of literary study, thus making criticism essentially the natural history of literary productions, rather than the application of rigid standards to every work upon which judgment is to be passed?"

This question, thinks Mr. Payne, could be more readily answered in Europe than in America. While with us the critical energy is strong, it is not yet a creative energy, nor is it concentrated into determined channels. The work of Professor Child in the study of English balladry, of Dr. Furness in the "Variorum" Shakespeare are instances of critical editions rather than independent critical movements; and the reason of this is, says Mr. Payne, that "there are few Americans who have pursued literary criticism with sufficient singleness of aim to achieve results of definite and commanding significance." It is the difference between the general practitioner and the specialized authority; it is the difference between a defective and an evenly balanced equipment. The writer continues:

"Criticism, in the highest sense of the term, is a serious matter. It must rest upon the broad foundations of a generous culture, and must also exhibit that intuitive insight into the real relations of things which is the attribute of genius. In the first place, it must know the method of science and seize the full import of its message. Goethe was a better critic of art and literature because of his researches in optics and morphology, and Lowell, frankly confessing that he 'hated science,' confessed also, however unconsciously, to a weak point in his armor. Few of our critics have had the scientific discipline, and the lack of its salutary restraints is marked in the loose logical texture of their thought."

Impressionism is not criticism, and it is important, continues the writer, to realize that ethics and esthetics rest upon a bedrock of science, and herein many of our critics have failed. But, on the other hand, their intellectual equipment has been of the best; Emerson, Lowell, Lanier, Stedman, Professor Norton, Professor Matthews, and others are and have been experts in special fields, and thus "our criticism assuredly does not suffer from the provincial outlook, and the tendency of our education to separate, and even to bring into antagonism, the scientific discipline and the humanistic culture, may at least be counted upon to keep our horizon free, altho perhaps at some cost to the stanchness of our scientific and philosophical moorings."

From a critical standpoint, America is too young to have had many characteristic phases. Only when considered in relation to England is a larger field and more significant one opened to investigation. Mr. Payne writes:

"American literature before 'Thanatopsis' is so obviously a belated imitation of English models—and for the most part of arid and worthless models—that its examination reveals nothing more than persistency of type in a changed environment. 'Ought one to wonder,' asks Professor Tyler, 'if in the American literature of the seventeenth century he shall find the distinctive traits, good and bad, which during the same period characterized English literature? How could it be otherwise? Is it likely that an Englishman undergoes a literary revolution by sitting down to write in America instead of in England; or that he will write either much better or much worse only for having sailed across a thousand leagues of brine?' What is here said of our first century of detached life applies with equal force to our second, and it is not surprising that Professor Tyler's exhaustive history of our colonial literary period should be made up of a succession of studies of individual writers, chronologically arranged in the groups suggested by an elementary classification of their subject-matter."

In our own age, continues the writer, there has been a revolution of the human spirit, produced by the evolutionary theory; it has transformed, it has circumscribed, it has settled disputed philosophic questions, it has been an onslaught upon the strongholds of irrationality. In the same spirit in which an Englishman exclaimed, "We are all socialists now," we may exclaim, "We are all evolutionists." Hence, says Mr. Payne, we may take *a priori* grounds in declaring that American literary criticism must have been influenced by the doctrine of evolution. But, to apply an evolutionary treatment to literature, we must look into it a little more closely. Literary criticism has been divided into the general heads of subjective, depending more or less upon the individual, and objective, depending upon fixed principles; and we shall see that "fixed principles are more lasting than individual impressions, and the more completely the personal element is eliminated from criticism, the more enduring its influence will be." But, adds Mr. Payne, "what we find in practise . . . is that critics of one class hold the objective aim chiefly in view, while those of the other class, with frankly subjective intention, take the reader into their confidence and endeavor to persuade him into their own likings and dislikings by the claim of their manner rather than by the cogency of their reasoning." The late J. A. Symonds divided critical methods into types of the judge, the showman, and the natural historian, corresponding to the classic, romantic, and scientific. The critic as judge umpires; the critic as showman elucidates; but, wrote Mr. Symonds, the critic as natural historian is one who "must become the natural historian of art and literature, must study each object in relation to its antecedents and its consequents, must make himself acquainted with the conditions under which the artist grew, the habits of his race, the opinions of his age, his physical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and psychological peculiarities. Only after having conscientiously pursued this method may he proceed to deliver judgments; and these will invariably be qualified by his sense of relativity in art and literature."

Herein lies the evolutionary principle, a method anticipated in part by Taine, who foresaw "the evolutionary philosophy as applied to literature before that philosophy had been developed by its acknowledged sponsors." The "individuality of the writer," Mr. Payne claims, is the psychological analog of the biological term of "spontaneous variation." He writes:

"The evolutionary critic of literature, for his part, closely follows the line of reasoning thus given him [by the biologist] for a model. He accepts the many spontaneous variations that arise in literature, discerns the fitness of some particular variation to survive, and proceeds to show how, by virtue of that superior fitness, it displaces its competitors in the struggle for existence, until in the end, either by reason of a changed environment or the emergence of a variation still more fit to meet the existing conditions, it becomes transformed into a new species, or disappears altogether. . . . One further principle needs to be mentioned before closing this examination of the essential aims and methods of an evolutionary criticism. In dealing with the history of any literature, it must be recognized that some writers express far more fully than others the inmost ideals of their nation. 'Writers of the center,' Matthew Arnold styles these faithful exponents of the genius and aspirations of their race. Such writers in English literature are Chaucer, Shakespeare, Gray, and Tennyson. Such writers Swift, Byron, and Carlyle are not. In French literature, M. Brunetière makes much of the similar distinction between Bossuet, Pascal, Racine, on the one hand, and Rousseau, Lamartine, and Hugo, on the other. It thus becomes an important function of the evolutionary critic to emphasize what is racially or nationally typical in writers of the former class, and to trace the alien influences that have shaped the thought of writers of the latter class."

MR. KIPLING AND INTERNATIONAL ETHICS.

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE'S recent book, "Rudyard Kipling: A Criticism," while containing many extravagances of judgment in the opinion of Kipling's friends, is received by many as an evidence that a saner view of Kipling is growing. The London *Athenæum*, for instance, protesting against some of Mr. Kipling's contributions to our theory of national ethics made in recent years, remarks:

"This matter is not outside the province of the critic. If Mr. Kipling chooses to step from the reporter's box into the pulpit, he must be prepared to meet the challenge from which no pulpit utterance can claim exemption. Nor do we substantially dissent from the justice of Mr. Le Gallienne's complaint. Mr. Kipling has done more than most men to encourage the prevalent sentiment that in national affairs might is right, and that the checks which in private life operate to suppress or modify the action of the self-seeking instincts should properly cease to operate when the self-seeking is collective and takes the form of the expansion of empire. He has done this with certain hesitancies and half-heartednesses, which Mr. Le Gallienne rather unfairly brands as hypocrisy, but on the whole he has done it.

"There are two obvious lines of criticism which Mr. Kipling's attitude suggests. The first is psychological. It might be pointed out that Mr. Kipling's strength lies in perception and in observation rather than in thought, and that the brilliancy of his statement of what is does not really entitle him to speak with any authority of what should be. The second demands, indeed, some acquaintance with the drift of contemporary thought, but surely not more than might be expected from a writer of Mr. Le Gallienne's pretensions.

"After all, Mr. Kipling only voices, consciously or unconsciously, a drift of ethical speculation, which will not, indeed, ultimately prevail, but which is becoming articulate at more than one point, notably perhaps in the writings, which have considerable vogue both in France and Germany, of Nietzsche. Such speculations attempt to translate into ethical language the biological formula of the 'struggle for existence'; and altho they do not commend themselves to minds which have enjoyed the advantages of a philosophical training, they certainly do to the group of brilliant, practical, but, so far as philosophy is concerned, somewhat shallow journalists of whom Mr. Kipling is the most striking representative. The moral reaction to which these writers have given rise will in the end be conquered by argument and by 'sweet reasonableness.' It will not be conquered by the tub-thumping and shrill hysterics which replace philosophy and psychology in Mr. Le Gallienne's ill-equipped armory."

A NEW RUSSIAN DECADENT TRAGEDY.

THE literary world in Russia is exercised and aroused by a "tragedy from contemporary life" recently published by the poet and publicist, M. Minsky, one of the most gifted members of the newer school of art. The tragedy is entitled "Alma," after the name of the heroine, and it has become the subject of a spirited controversy in which the most distinguished critics have taken part. A long article is devoted to a harsh and scathing analysis of the tragedy by M. Michailovski, the dean of Russian critics, in that radical magazine, *Rousskoie Bogatstvo* (Russian Treasure). The radicals are disappointed in Minsky. He started out as an idealist and they expected much from him, in view of his recognized poetic and dramatic talent, but they now regard him as a decadent and reactionary. On the other hand, Professor Batushkoff, a respected critic, and Prince Urusoff, a prominent journalist, have praised the play in strong terms, treating it as significant, truly original, and profoundly *modern*. That it savors of decadence is not denied, but it is asserted by them that it is essentially characteristic of the time, just as Ibsen, Nietszche, and Maeterlinck are characteristic. Minsky, however, seems to have gone beyond these famous artists. According to Batushkoff, he has produced *the* tragedy of modern individualism, because he has penetrated into the substance of the egoistic philosophy and shown the extreme manifestations of which it is capable. Briefly, the story of the tragedy is as follows:

Alma—whose real name is Alexandra Lounina—is the wife of a man named Soukhonine. The tragedy opens with an attempt on Alma's part to poison herself. This attempt is the result of what she considers her moral fall and degradation. She believes in the religion of beauty and purity—physical and spiritual purity. She has looked upon herself as the emancipator of her sex, and her mission has been to exalt love and purify life by means of unselfish, ideal love. Even the word "caress" has been hateful to her. She has been cruel; she has been the cause of much suffering and the disruption of many families, because men have worshiped her; but she had resisted them all in the name of holy innocence and virginity. At last she "fell"; Soukhonine loved her in the ordinary way, and she reciprocated his love. The avowal of this love followed, and then the horror of the situation overwhelmed Alma and she realized her supposed betrayal of the great, sacred cause of purity.

She is "saved" by a physician, who, tho married, promptly falls in love with her. He understands her, and while he frankly tells her that her purity is worse than the prostitution of Messalina, he thinks everything in her beautiful and superior. After her recovery she marries Soukhonine, tho she holds, in theory, that it is as absurd to love but one man as it is to be content with curing but one person of disease. But, having "fallen," she remains faithful on the lower moral plane.

Three years pass. She has a daughter now of whom she is extremely fond. Her love for husband and child still oppresses her. She feels herself a "degraded slave." She wishes to be free from all ties and narrow obligations—those of wifehood and maternity, for example. She thereupon decides to assume a sisterly relation to her husband and to devote herself to the service of humanity. She establishes a home for children, but no child is accepted unless its parents give up all claim to it. The children are then transferred from chamber to chamber, from bed to bed, in the dark, in order that no parent should be able to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

recognize his or her child. Alma's own child is thus thrown into the confused mass, but her instinct continues to draw her toward her offspring.

This activity proves insufficient, and Alma organizes a hospital for lepers, to whom she ministers with complete disregard of danger. When Christmas comes, she salutes the lepers with the customary kiss, risking contagion. Finally she contracts leprosy, and those who are nearest to her give her poison to prevent the otherwise inevitable dissolution of her beautiful body. Alma and ugliness are not to be reconciled; she must die physically lovely and fascinating, and not become repulsive and monstrous. She dies resignedly and peacefully, justifying the action of her worshipers. Her final message to her sister is: "Do not humiliate yourself to the love of a man, whoever he may be. Love the impersonal, the non-human, the non-substantial." She explains her retirement into the world of disease, ugliness, and suffering by saying that she thought true love of beauty impossible for one who was not master over his or her nature. To be free, one must uproot all instincts and feelings, conquer one's nature, do something inexpressibly painful, awful, if also perhaps purposeless. Her philosophy Alma expresses to the lepers in one of her sayings: "When you survey that which surrounds you—fate, the past, the future—you behold a holy vacancy, and you are free."

The moral of this tragedy, as noted above, is the subject of vigorous polemics. Batushkoff finds it "as serious as ominous," while Michailovsky (who assumes that the poet sympathizes with his heroine and does not portray her objectively in order to hold the mirror up to modern human nature) declines to discover in the tragedy any logical development of individualism. But he admits that Alma represents a type peculiar to our epoch—a type of moral degenerates who have severed all religious and social and ethical ties with society and demand boundless freedom for their ego. Where this process will end no one can foretell, but it is in operation before our eyes. The disease, the critic says, has its roots in the conditions of old Europe, where the old order is in a great measure undermined, while there are no foundations securely laid for a new one. As for the freedom sought by Alma, it is the freedom of asceticism, of Buddhism, the ideal of Nirvana, according to Michailovsky. And he concludes with this sentence: "However senseless it [the tragedy] is in every respect, its appearance is a cause for satisfaction, as evidence of the utter impotence of our decadentism."

SWINBURNE AS A METRICAL ARTIST.

IT was Tennyson who characterized Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne as "a reed through which all things blow into music," and who again wrote, on the success of "Atalanta in Calydon," "You have a fine metrical invention which I envy you." Concerning this unrivaled felicity of metrical touch Mr. James Douglas writes as follows in *The Bookman* (July):

"It would be interesting to know the precise artistic evolution through which he passed before he made the marvelous instrument of which he is the sole master. I believe that he burned all his early poems. In his first volume, 'The Queen Mother and Rosamund,' there is little trace of the metrical genius which was revealed in 'Atalanta.' During the interval Greek poetry had deeply influenced him. The vitality of the Greek verses to Landor is a literary miracle. It is probable, therefore, that he found the clew to the metrical music with which his name will always be associated during his adventures among Greek masterpieces. Greek poetry is more closely akin to music than any other poetry. As Mr. Watts-Dunton has pointed out in his article on poetry in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' the Greeks studied poetry not so much in relation to painting and sculpture as in its relation to music and dancing. At the Dionysian festival it was not to the poet as such, but to the teacher of the chorus, that the prize was awarded, even tho the teacher of the chorus were an Æschylus or a Sophocles. The Greeks called a poet a 'musician' (μουσικός) long before they called him a 'maker' (ποιητής). Mr. Swinburne grasped the fact that poetry as an artistic vehicle of emotion stands between music and prose, and he invented metrical forms in which English syllables sing as they never sang before."

Poetry for the ear as well as for the eye, so manifest in the work of Sidney Lanier, seems to have found in Mr. Swinburne a master craftsman. Mr. Douglas continues:

"He relied on the lyrical ardor of the verse to counteract the impression of insincerity produced by overt artifice. In his finest poems the lyrical ardor utterly overwhelms the overt artifice. The imaginative passion behind the harmony submerges the notation in the billowy surge of song. Moreover, the extraordinary rhythmical modulations invented by the poet also play a great part in the masking of the metrical artifice, as may be seen in those splendid sea-ballads, 'In the Water' and 'On the Verge.' Wonderful is the rhythmical beauty of these lines from the latter poem:

Here begins the sea that ends not till the world's end. Where we stand,
Could we know the next high sea-mark set beyond these waves that gleam,
We should know what never man hath known, nor eye of man hath scanned.
Nought beyond these coiling clouds that melt like fume of shrines that steam
Breaks or stays the strength of waters till they pass our bounds of dream.
Where the waste Land's End leans westward, all the seas it watches roll,
Find a border fixed beyond them and a world-wide shore's control:
These whereby we stand no shore beyond us limits; these are free.
Gazing hence to see the water that grows iron round the Pole,
From the shore that hath no shore beyond it set in all the sea.

After reviewing in brief the marvelous rhythm, the subtle and passionately lyrical qualities of Swinburne's verse, Mr. Douglas concludes with this prophecy:

"In 'Tristram of Lyonesse,' Mr. Swinburne revolutionized the heroic couplet, freeing it from its Popian and Drydenic fetters. In his hands it lost its arid sententiousness and epigrammatic frigidity. It became a vehicle of lyrical emotion as well as a vehicle of ethical thought. It was delivered from the detestable monotony of balanced antithesis and the cold predestination of iambic bars. In these, as in all his metrical innovations, the poet never mistakes lawlessness for liberty, anarchy for freedom. His mission as a metrist was to extend the compass, and to sweeten, deepen, and broaden the tone of our lyrical poetry. For it he has done what Shakespeare did for our dramatic and Milton for our epic poetry. It is possible that at some future time a dramatic poet may arise who shall surpass Shakespeare, but it is not probable. It is possible that at some future time an epic poet may arise who shall surpass Milton, but it is not probable. It is possible that at some future time a lyric poet may arise who shall surpass Swinburne, but is it probable? Whatever may be the poems, whoever may be the poets of the coming age, their debt to Mr. Swinburne will be so great that, even in respect of his metrical invention alone, he is assured of immortality."

NOTES.

THE sale of a villa at Mulazzo, near Genoa, known as "Dante's House," has created general regret in Italy. It is said that in this house Dante wrote five cantos of the "Inferno."

MR. GILBERT PARKER'S new novel, which has been announced for publication in the autumn, bears the rather unique title or "The Lane that has No Turning." The plot is laid in Quebec.

A new critical edition of Shakespeare is to appear, edited by Prof. Mark H. Liddell, one of the editors of the "New Globe Chaucer." The text will be printed in Elizabethan orthography, and will be based upon the first folio. Marginal cross-references, similar to those of the Oxford Bibles, will supply the information now furnished by the Shakespeare concordance or dictionary.

MARK TWAIN does not enjoy traveling. It seems that when asked about a recent voyage, he replied: "I do it for the sake of my family. If I had my way I'd settle in one spot, and never move. In fact, I can't understand how any writer can be persuaded to move of his own accord. Old Bunyan was in luck when they threw him into prison. If I had been in his place, they'd never have got me out."

AMONG the treasures of the Bodleian Library, *The Ave Maria* calls attention to a copy of the Gospels which was brought by St. Augustine to England, and to a Greek and Latin parallel copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, which was in the possession of St. Bede. Another interesting fact is that "the largest manuscript in the library one man could not carry: the smallest is a seventeenth-century book of private prayer, about one inch square only, written in shorthand and strongly bound."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

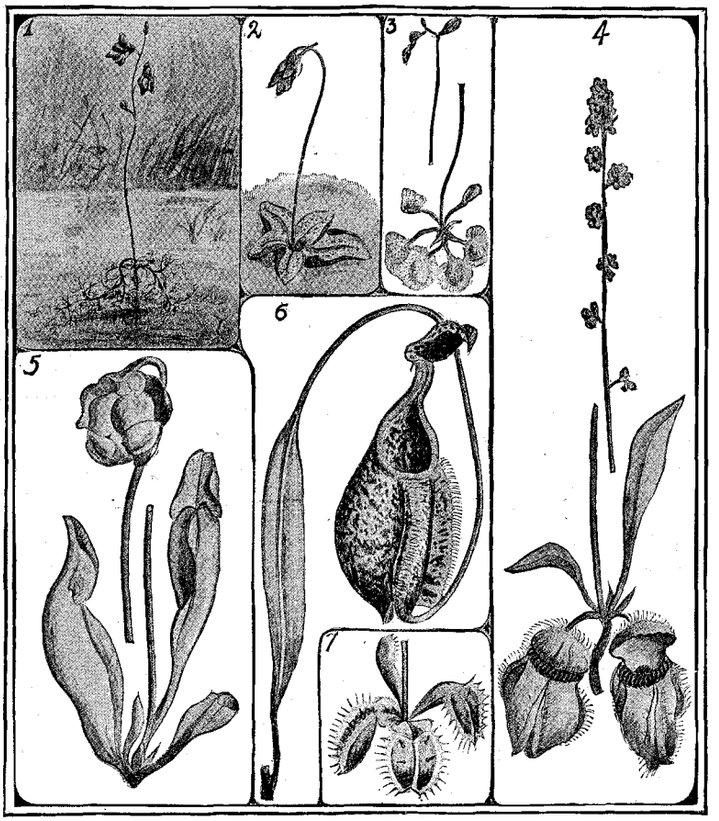
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.

THE question of carnivorous or flesh-eating plants is regarded by many as settled. It is true that all biologists acknowledge the existence of plants that entrap and kill insects, and that absorb or digest their prey when caught, but whether the plants are actually nourished by their animal prey or whether the whole process is, so to speak, accidental, is still a matter for controversy. M. E. Couvreur, a French botanist, in a recent notice read before the Academy of Sciences, maintains that the juice contained in the urn of the so-called carnivorous pitcher-plants is not a true digestive fluid, and this has set the whole controversy going again. M. A. Aclocque, who writes on the subject in *Cosmos*, June 16, remarks that the actual carnivorous character of these plants is "an article of faith with some botanists, while others regard it as a romance of pure fancy." He goes on to say:

"With the exception of some of the lower fungi that attach themselves to living insects and exist parasitically at their expense, plants usually take the organic elements that they need from the decomposition of substances of various kinds that putrefy in the soil where they send out their roots. Nevertheless, in certain points of the vegetal series, divers rare species show details of structure adapted to the capture and digestion of small creatures that are found on their leaves.

"The classic type of these reputed carnivorous plants is the *Dionœa muscipula* of the South Carolina swamps. This species is generally given as a typical example, as its murderous talents, so fatal to insects, are ministered to by an organism manifestly intended for this special purpose; it is provided with tentacles for which it would be impossible to find another rational aim and which are operated by a tactile sensitiveness clearly directed to it. . . . In one [the French] part of the world, the same family is represented by the *Drosera* (sundew), which secretes a viscid liquid that attracts and entraps insects."



CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.

1. *Utricularia vulgaris.* 2. *Pinguicula vulgaris.* 3. *Drosera rotundifolia.* 4. *Cephalotus follicularis.* 5. *Sarracenia purpurea.* 6. Pitcher of *Nepenthes*, 7. Leaves of *Dionœa muscipula.*

The author, after describing at some length the other well-known carnivorous plants, which are shown in the accompanying illustration—the *Nepenthes* or pitcher plants, whose cups are veritable fly-traps; the *Sarracenias*, etc., goes on to discuss the question whether these plants are actually nourished by the insects that they entrap. He says:

"From this rapid review we may gather a few facts that will enable us to obtain a general idea of the peculiar mode of life of carnivorous plants and their ability to entrap and digest their insect prey. First, it will be noticed that the mechanism that serves this purpose is far from uniform; on the contrary, the different species are clearly heterogeneous, some using an automatic trap that closes suddenly on imprudent insects, others setting snares on the surface of the water, others still offering their victims a nectar which leads them insidiously into an urn whence they can not retreat, like the sirens of ancient mythology, who lured sailors with their song.

"By considering, on the other hand, that the morphological characteristics on which classification is properly based do not indicate relationship between the various kinds of carnivorous plants, and that they are scattered here and there in the series, we may ask whether this physiological necessity that obliges them to kill and absorb insects has the importance of a real need. In truth, nothing in their appearance indicates that animal nutriment is an absolute necessity for them; they have roots like other plants for extracting food-substance from the soil, and they are not related by the close affinities that appetites so peculiarly strange in the vegetable series would seem inevitably to indicate.

"It is true, nevertheless, that there are other abnormal physiological exigencies, such as parasitism, which mark out a special mode of life for the species that obey them, and yet do not interfere with affinities so far as to make them unrecognizable. If without preparation or morphologic transition . . . widely different plants may be constrained to parasitism, it may also happen that species separated in all other relationships may be constrained to be carnivorous without breaking their affinity with the non-carnivorous family to which they belong.

"Finally—a last consideration—nothing is useless in nature where the slightest detail is an indispensable factor in the harmony of the universe. That the movements of the *Dionœa* may be reflexes operated by the elementary properties of the tissues instead of by nerves, . . . ; that the capture of the insects that cause the irritation, may be simply the consequence of this sensitiveness, we willingly grant; but whatever the mechanism may be, it would seem to be difficult to maintain that the plant does not benefit by the deaths that it accomplishes. The method of the phenomena may be entirely dependent on the excitability of a tactile organ; still, the wonderful order that reigns in the universe justifies us in thinking that its real end, in the last analysis, is to procure for the plant, in addition to the nourishment that it derives from the soil, another kind of aliment extracted directly from an animal organism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

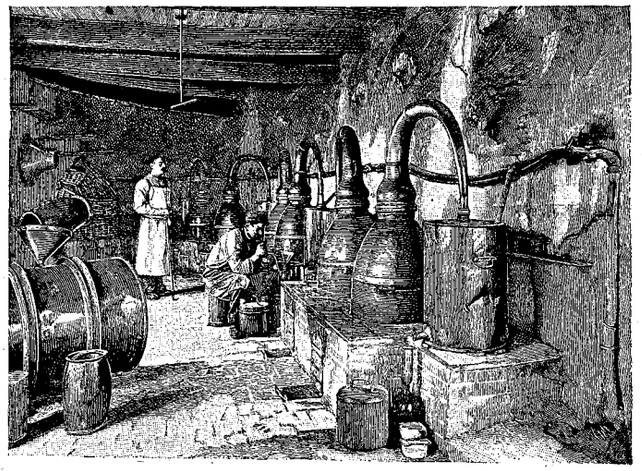
Sensational Science.—A writer in *The Popular Science Monthly*, July, signing himself "Physicist," complains that little discrimination is shown even by our best periodicals in the publication of matter bearing on scientific questions. Among other things, he says: "It is a fact that the same care which is exercised by editors to secure in their contributions excellence of style and syntax, a proper moral tone and freedom from advertisement of business ventures, is not exercised to secure accuracy in state-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ments of fact or decent credibility in matters of theory. The editors apparently impute to their readers a desire to be entertained at all costs. They descend to a footing with the Sunday newspaper instead of trying to rise to the level of such scientific literature as Huxley or Tyndall gave us. They evidently often do not know science from rubbish, and apparently seldom make any effort to find out the difference. They should at least submit their scientific literature to competent men for criticism and revision. The general public is helpless before any supposedly scientific statement. It may judge vaguely by the standing of the paper or magazine or book containing it, by the name of the writer, or by the general tone in which the article is written. But it can not judge definitely by comparison with relevant facts or by critically examining the logic of the deductions, for the general public lacks both knowledge of the relevant facts and training in logical criticism. That a man should invent a microscope which will enable one to see objects a million times as small as can be seen with the naked eye seems no more questionable to the general public than that a man should cause unfertilized eggs to develop. Yet the first would be impossible, while the second has been possible, probable, and still more lately proved. Guidance in scientific matters should be welcome if only for the protection thus given against fraudulent medicines, bogus inventions, and nonsensical enterprises."

HOW PERFUMERY IS MADE.

IT is not generally realized how complex is the art of extracting perfume from flowers, owing to their frailty, the quantities that must be treated, the rapidity with which they bloom, and the faintness of their aroma. The flowering of the same plant depends, too, on the time of day; hot air and light may increase the production of odors, or completely suppress it. Flowers gathered in the heat of the sun yield less odor than when cut at daybreak, and have more delicate fragrance in ele-

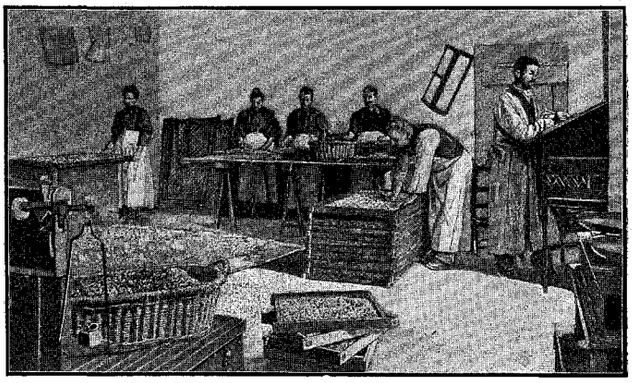


EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES BY DISTILLATION.

vated, humid soil than on dry, hot lowlands exposed to heat. The manufacturer of perfumery has therefore to consider methods of treatment adapted to the character of each aromatic substance, taking also in account the seasons and times best suited for gathering the flowers. All this necessitates long experience. The subject is treated by O. B. Salisbury in *Merck's Report* (July) as follows:

"There are two sorts of flowers—those in which the perfume exists entirely formed before beginning to evaporate, and those in which it is gradually produced a few moments only before it is disengaged. Such differences are easily observed. If one rubs the petals of a rose, there will remain upon his fingers a very distinct odor of the flower; but if he rubs a jasmine, he will have merely the disagreeable scent of decaying verdure. Hence arise two different methods of treatment. The flowers that readily give up their odor by rapid and violent means are treated by distillation, while the others require a slower and more delicate process—the use of a solvent. This is a mixture of beef suet and lard, washed, melted, and prepared with the greatest care. It may be replaced by very pure olive oil or highly refined neutral oil. When performed in a warm way, it is called maceration; in the cold, absorption or 'enfleurage.'

"There are only two flowers that will withstand distillation—the rose and the orange-flower. Twenty-five gallons of water and about one hundred and ten pounds of flowers are placed in



EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES BY ENFLEURAGE.

a still, and heat is applied. The boiling water disorganizes the cells containing the essential oil, and sets the latter at liberty; the vapor condenses in a cool worm, and the water and essential oil are collected in a Florence flask, wherein the difference in density separates them. The stills are double-bottomed and heated by a naked fire or steam. The illustration shows this process.

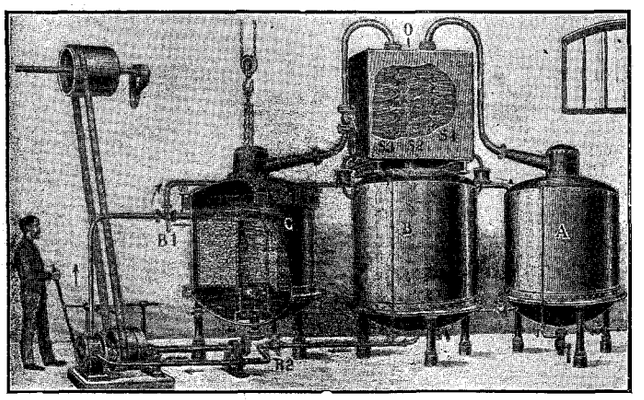
"In the process of maceration, women stand in front of a water-bath stove and melt the fat in tinned basins called 'bugadières.' Into these they throw the violet, cassia, jonquil, rose, or orange-flowers, and keep them submerged by means of a spatula, at a temperature of about 65° C. for half an hour. Then they take them out, drain them, and pass the combined residue, heated by boiling water, into a hydraulic press, in order to remove the last traces of fatty matter. A single maceration does not, however, suffice to perfume the fat, which is so far scarcely odoriferous. The workmen then take this same fat, recharge it with flowers, and begin the operation anew, and proceed until the fatty body has acquired the desired strength. It is estimated that it takes about five pounds of flowers to perfume a pound of fat. With certain flowers, twenty-five treatments are required.

"The enfleurage process is employed for the jasmine and tuberose. At first the flowers are carefully weighed in a basket and transferred to the table around which are standing women, each with wooden frames furnished with glass bottoms. The upper surface of the glass is spread with a layer of fat by means of a spatula, and upon this the flowers are directly laid. The frames are arranged in piles of forty, one upon another. The flowers are thus enclosed between two frames, which form a small, close, cool chamber, in which the aroma develops under the best conditions possible. The next day the flowers are replaced by fresh ones, and so on until the pomade has acquired a sufficient strength of perfume. In order to manufacture perfumed oils, use is made of frames in which the glass is replaced by wire gauze upon which rests a piece of wool saturated with oil. The perfumed oil is collected by pressing all the pieces of wool."

This process, Mr. Salisbury tells us, is long and expensive, taking three months in the case of the jasmine. At Frejus, France, it is done by machinery, which is shown in the following illustration. A, B, and C are receptacles connected respectively with stills S^1, S^2, and S^3. B receives the dissolving liquid, while C contains the flowers, placed in a basket of wire gauze, which is replenished at intervals. By properly setting the valves R^1 and R^2 the liquid from B is caused to pass into C, following the course indicated by the unbroken arrows. The valves are then closed and the liquid in C is agitated. When the perfume has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been extracted from the flowers in C, the valves are set so that C and A communicate, and the liquid is forced into A by the route indicated by the dotted arrows. In A the solvent is expelled by steam and again enters C to be used again. The perfume remains in A. Perfume extracted in this way is worth its weight in gold, and is said to be one hundred times as strong as the ordinary product of enfleurage. Extracts are commonly made by heating up the enfleurage pomade with alcohol, which



APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING PERFUMES.

dissolves the perfume out of it. Mr. Salisbury closes with some interesting statistics, the following paragraphs of which we quote:

"The total area actually devoted to raising flowers is nearly 1,800 acres, of which the commune of Nice has under cultivation 500 acres, and Cannes, Mentone, and Grasse each 250 acres. In this area there are annually treated 4,400,000 pounds of roses, 5,500,000 pounds of orange flowers, 440,000 pounds of jasmines, 330,000 pounds of cassia flowers, 330,000 pounds of tube roses, and 440,000 pounds of violets.

"The mean selling-price of flowers per pound is as follows: Violets and cassia, forty cents; tube rose, thirty cents; jasmine, twenty-five cents; rose, seven cents; and orange flower, nine cents.

"A violet plant is capable of furnishing five ounces of flowers, and an orange-tree two and one-half ounces. . . . To produce a pound of neroli requires more than 500 pounds of orange flowers, say approximately 1,200,000 flowers, and for one pound of essential oil of rose, 8,000 pounds of roses or 5,000,000 flowers."

THE USE OF STIMULANTS.

THAT the act of getting pleasantly intoxicated may be of value to the individual and the race by enabling it to keep in consciousness certain ideal considerations and views whose retention is necessary to civilization, would seem to most persons an absurdity. Yet the claim is made by Ernest Carroll Moore, of the University of California, in an article entitled "One Aspect of Vice," published in *The American Journal of Sociology* (July). The article is an attempt to treat the general problem of stimulation, which the writer characterizes as "one of the hardest with which students of philosophy have had to grapple since the time of Plato." He regards it as a question of the relation of the self to the environment. The outer world acts upon the organism, and a freeing of energy is the result. If this is freed, energy does useful work, the cause is a stimulus; if it merely "employs and pleases," it is a stimulant—a false stimulus. The principal modern social stimulants, Mr. Moore tells us, are "the theater, the novel, gambling, and drink," which have the common property that they "are not strictly necessary to the preservation of bodily life . . . but will outlet the surplusage [of energy] and give pleasure in so doing." We quote below what the writer says of the good and bad effects of alcoholic stimulation. His point of view will be new to many persons and will hardly commend itself to those who are fighting intemperance, for altho he regards alcoholic stimulation as harmful, he also says that it is necessary for all those who have nothing better. Says Mr. Moore:

"Men drink for many reasons, chief among which is this: that the normal process of life is dependent upon certain forms of stimuli for its furthering, in the failure to find which men are drawn to a false form of stimulus—a stimulant. Now, the gaining of an outlet for activity is internally necessitated, and is a result always in so far valuable. The question remains: Does the stimulant furnish the necessary outlet? There is abundant evidence upon this point. Specialists and laymen agree that the stimulant removes the dead weight of sameness and apathy which hitherto obtained; that it sets free the tension of the cells. The stimulant enters the blood, is distributed to all parts of the body, and for a time relieves the tension, wherever found. . . . The process is valuable; in the conditions which now obtain it is necessary; but it is also baneful."

Mr. Moore assures us that his position is by no means new, and he cites the sage Heraclitus, the prophet Esdras, Pope Clement, and Renan as speaking with approval of vinous stimulation. In the absence of a normal stimulus, he says the pseudo-stimulus, the stimulant, must and can take its place advantageously. With the ordinary man a point is always reached when the former fails, for it is determined by his own activity and can not come from without. The man of broad education and wide experience finds stimuli everywhere within him; others must seek it without. Says Mr. Moore:

"The point at which stimuli fail and stimulants enter differs for different men in strict correspondence with their fund of interests, with the breadth of their past activity, *i.e.*, with their education. One whose experience of life has furnished him with few avenues of escape from himself will give up very soon. The man of larger responsibilities will hold out longer; while the truly educated man, whose real interests should be almost infinite in their extent, will not soon fail to find, in any situation, sensations to relieve the tension which the onflowing of his stream of activity supplies. . . . Until the problems of society become the problems of each member of society; until the social life itself shall furnish adequate material to fund the energy of men; until normal stimuli are provided, the abnormal, the false stimuli, will be in demand. For human energy will not be cribbed, cabined, or confined. If it functions normally, we call it good; if it functions to the harm of society, we instinctively call it bad. But the question remains over: Is not anything which furthers its processes of functioning in that measure good—a natural good, if not a moral good? But the process is harmful, desperately harmful, to society. Drunkenness is insanity. The period of stimulation is brief. Soon inflammation produces deterioration of tissues. One by one, in the order of their importance, the higher centers succumb to its spell, while the mad revelry of the lower centers increases. Drunkenness is indeed abnormal, but may we not also say that the abnormality existed first in the conditions upon which it ensues?

"Not only does the use of stimulants help on a necessary process, it also serves to preserve certain resultants of thought and feeling which, originally possessed as hopes, and failing to be enameled in action, are kept from falling out of consciousness by an emotional revival, in conditions where they appear more possible than they really are, thus treasuring them against the day of their actuality. Certain considerations, certain views, which appear in consciousness as felt truth, must be kept there. In the humdrum of life they tend to slip away and fall out of consciousness entirely. Yet civilization is dependent upon their retention, and upon their being felt. But ordinary life may furnish no experience akin to them to stimulate their reappearance. They are not realized, they are not achieved; they become hopeless hopes and die. Yet the stimulant may do what stimulus and experience can not do. It may revive the departing hope, and fill it with such warmth of worth and being as to make it seem no longer a hope, but a possession."

Those who understand the author's position will see at once what cure he recommends for the abuse of stimulants. It is the substitution of the higher forms for the lower, and in the end

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

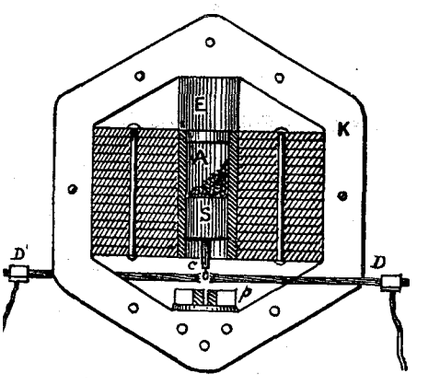
the training of the race so that normal stimuli will never fail its members. Says the writer:

"Because the school, and nothing but the school, can do this, it must ever hold the largest place in the attention of men. Not the school which is in the schoolhouse alone, but every form which can serve to organize the world into human experience. We must drive out the word *need* by bringing back the word *culture*, which is over-need, fulness."

Thus educated, man will need no false stimuli, and the stimulant problem will cease to exist. But then we shall not only be able to do without alcohol, but we shall be above all social pleasure and recreation. How many feel that the joys of purely intellectual stimuli, freeing energy only in useful work, will compensate them for this?

DIAMONDS BY EXPLOSION.

IN the production of small crystals of carbon (diamond) in the electrical furnace it has been a matter of dispute whether the enormous pressure exerted upon the interior of the molten mass had anything to do with crystallization. Experiments carried out by Majorana show that in all probability it does. As described by Mr. F. Mollwo Perkin in *Nature*, these experiments were carried out as follows. Says Mr. Perkin:



MAJORANA'S APPARATUS FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

"It is well known that synthetical diamonds have been obtained by means of the electric furnace; charcoal obtained from sugar is rammed into a wrought-iron cylinder, which is then closed with a plug. The cylinder so filled is placed in a bath of molten iron kept at a high temperature in an electric furnace, after which the crucible which contains the iron is rapidly cooled by immersion in melted lead. On dissolving the iron in acid minute diamonds are obtained. It was a question whether here we had a case of simple crystallization of the carbon from the molten metal on cooling, or whether the enormous pressure which was exerted upon the interior of the mass by the rapid cooling of the outside acting upon the carbon at a high temperature caused the formation of crystals of diamond. An exceedingly ingenious experiment which has been carried out by Majorana shows that at any rate the influence of high pressure and high temperature combined is sufficient to convert amorphous carbon into the crystalline variety. Majorana's experiment is as follows:

"A cylindrical chamber, *A* (Fig. 1), is hermetically closed at the top by a solid block of iron, *E*, the bottom by a solid piston, *S*. The sides of the chamber are made of tempered steel, and to further strengthen it the chamber is surrounded by 15 iron rings, one centimeter thick, which are bolted together. The whole system is placed within a hexagonal frame, *K*, also made from iron plates. The piston, *S*, has a small solid iron cylinder about one centimeter in diameter attached to it, at the end of which is fastened a small piece of carbon, *c*, about two grams in weight. Directly below the piston a thick block of iron, *p*, is fixed, into which a hole exactly the size of the small end of the cylinder has been drilled. In carrying out the experiment the carbon is heated by means of the two carbon poles, *D*, *D*, with a current of 25 amperes and 100 volts. When the carbon has become white-hot, 70 grams of gunpowder contained in the chamber, *A*, is exploded, the piston being driven down, carrying the heated carbon before it and compressing it with enormous force. On taking the system to pieces the carbon is found to have been partially converted into microscopic diamonds, which, when freed from unchanged amorphous carbon, are found to possess all the characteristics of natural diamonds."

A NEW HIGH-TEMPERATURE THERMOMETER.

THE invention of a thermometer whose bulb and stem are of quartz has already been very briefly noted in these columns. Details are contributed by the inventor, M. Dufour, to *Cosmos* (Paris). The glass of which the ordinary thermometer is made melts at a comparatively low temperature. Of course quartz, which remains solid when subjected to intense heat, is an ideal substance for a high-temperature thermometer; but this very quality has until quite recently made it impossible to work it. This obstacle has now been overcome. M. Dufour finds that quartz softens at the point of the oxyhydrogen flame and can be worked like glass. Says the inventor:

"It [the thermometer] consists of a reservoir of quartz and a stem of the same material. As liquid, we must take a substance that can be obtained in sufficient purity, that melts at a relatively low temperature, that gives off no sensible vapor, and that contracts when it solidifies. Tin fulfils these conditions perfectly. I have made a quartz-tin thermometer with scale from 240° to580°, and as quartz does not soften below 1000° to 1200°, it is possible to make one reaching at least to 900°. To graduate this thermometer, I have used as fixed points the boiling-point of mercury and that of sulfur. The level of the tin in the stem is well fixed in both these cases. To go higher, we may take the boiling-points of cadmium and zinc.

"I fill the thermometer by aspiration of the melted tin. . . . If by chance, the tin contains a trace of oxide, it remains in the reservoir; . . . the appearance is the same as that of a mercury thermometer. It is necessary that the reservoir should be thick; otherwise it breaks when the tin solidifies.

"I have also made a quartz-mercury thermometer. . . . It is well known that glass-mercury thermometers have the fault that the zero-point changes position, perhaps because of the chemical constitution of the glass. Possibly a quartz thermometer would not have this peculiarity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Animals Immune to Snake-Venom.—It has long been believed that the mongoose—Kipling's "Rikki-tekki"—is absolutely immune to snake-bite. According to an official report by Captain R. H. Elliot, referred to in the Madras *Mail*, and quoted in *Nature*, the creature is not immune in the fullest sense of the expression, seeing that it may succumb to a snake-bite if sufficiently severe, like any other animal. His researches go to show, however, that the mongoose does enjoy a partial and comparative immunity from snake-poison—that is to say, a mongoose takes from ten to twenty-five times as much cobra venom to kill it as a rabbit does, and five to twelve times as much as a dog. M. Calmette gives a somewhat lower estimate than this; but he made only a few experiments, and it is noteworthy that the mongooses that he experimented with were obtained from Guadeloupe, where venomous snakes are unknown. The mongoose was introduced into Guadeloupe (and Barbadoes) some twenty-five years ago with a view to the destruction of rats. Captain Elliott thereupon remarks: "We are thus led to the interesting conclusion that the introduction of the mongoose into a country in which venomous snakes are unknown has resulted, in so short a period as a quarter of a century, in a very appreciable reduction of the animal's resistance to snake-venom. This fact points strongly to the farther conclusion that the immunity is an acquired one, and inasmuch as the acquired characteristic has been so rapidly and easily diminished, it would appear likely that it must be maintained from generation to generation. Be it remembered that a quarter of a century probably means about fifty generations."

"WHERE, oh, where, is Szczepanik?" says *The Western Electrician*. "He is the Polish schoolmaster who is said to have invented the telectroscope—a marvelous contrivance by which one is to be enabled to see an object at a great distance by the electrical transmission of light-wave impulses. The device was to have been one of the startling features of the Paris Exposition, but it does not seem to have made its appearance. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on May 30, says that diligent search had failed to discover the telectroscope on the Champ de Mars up to that date. Inasmuch as the exhibition was 'opened' on April 15th, this is disconcerting. Can it be that the inventive Pole has been trifling with us? Are there 'fakes' abroad as well as at home? It is a disquieting thought."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAR AND CHRISTIAN PRAYER.

THE pronounced pro-Boer proclivities of the Germans have given rise to an interesting problem that is vexing and perplexing the Christians of the Teutonic Fatherland not a little, namely, the question how the successes of the British in South Africa are to be made to harmonize with the biblical promise that the prayers of and for the righteous shall be heard. One strong protagonist of a crusade of prayer during the whole war for the Boers has been the *Allgemeine Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, of Leipzig, edited by the veteran Professor Luthardt, and easily the most influential conservative church paper in the country. From the very beginning it appealed to the Christians of the country to pray fervently for the success of the republics, and confidently predicted that these prayers would be heard and the Boers would be victorious. When these predictions were sadly demoralized by cold facts, the *Kirchenzeitung* and its many followers began to make almost hysterical efforts to show that even if the results of the war were not what was prayed for, nevertheless these prayers had been heard. The methods and manners in which these apologetic efforts were made have roused sharp criticism, and the bearing of the condition of affairs in South Africa on the subject of Christian prayers, and on the fact and the manner of their bearing, has actually become a living problem to the religious life of Germany. The *Kirchenzeitung* has lately published a series of articles on the subject "The Prayers of the Christians for the Boers and the Sad News from South Africa," which are to be published in pamphlet form as "a word of comfort and strength" to the believers in the hope that "this pamphlet would be the source of great blessing to the praying hosts, as Aaron and Hur were at one time in the battle against the Amalekites."

The whole procedure of the *Kirchenzeitung* and its satellites has met with opposition, not on the grounds that the British are in the right—for to assert this would be the rankest of heresies in Germany—but that the ways of Providence have not been interpreted correctly, and that the true lessons of the Boer war, from a religious point of view, have not been correctly learned. Among these critics is the widely read Stuttgart *Sonntagsblatt*, which says:

"The ideas of our Leipsic contemporary are simply fanatical. The history of God's dealings with mankind shows that the prayers of the Christians in reference to earthly things are not sure of unconditional hearing. The example of the Huguenots and of the Protestants of Austria, who, notwithstanding their righteous cause and the tens of thousands of prayers offered in their behalf, were nevertheless crushed to the earth, demonstrates this, and these people fought for higher and nobler possessions than do the Boers."

To this the Leipsic paper characteristically replies:

"The appeal to the instances of the Huguenots and the Austrian Protestants is not applicable in this case. In both cases these were religious wars, and in the case of the Huguenots there was added a rebellion against the Government. In the case of religious wars the Scriptures contain no promises of success whatever; for they ask of the believer that he be ready to die for his faith and that he does not appeal to the sword."

These principles and this philosophy of God's providence in history meet with decided dissent in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, where Pastor G. Traub writes:

"The claim that the Scriptures contain any better promises for the hearing of prayer in the case of political wars than they do in the case of religious struggles, when Christians and a righteous cause are involved, is simply preposterous. To write such words concerning the motives of the Huguenots indicates a coarseness of feeling that is remarkable. The trouble with the exposition of the *Kirchenzeitung* is this, that it represents an old type of apologetics and is not in sympathetic touch with the higher and better teachings of modern theological and ethical thought. In the interests of an obsolete theological dogma, namely, that God must hear the prayers uttered for the cause of the righteousness, it now, since these prayers are evidently not to be heard, imitates the friends of Job, and has begun to find fault with the Boers and to see in their spirit and in their conduct the cause of their defeats. The only comfort this paper has to offer is this, that 'if those who are conquered adhere to their God, then their defeat will end not in annihilation, but will lead to greater glory. After Thermopylæ came Salamis, and after Jena came Leipsic! The only way in which the proposition of God's hearing the prayer for a righteous cause can be saved, is by an appeal to prophecy!"

The same paper gives as its ultimate philosophy this:

"Those who trust in the Lord will never come to shame. They can be driven down into hell, but they can also be led out again. And, secondly, the prayers of so many Christians that have ascended to the heavens must surely reach the heart of God. They have not been in vain, and will not have been in vain. They will find a hearing in a manner that will amaze us. And this is the comfort of all Christians, that they know that their brethren in South Africa have been entrusted to the providence and direction of the mighty Ruler of the destinies of nations. And this avails more than the cannons and the horsemen of England, and this it is that gives us assurance and comfort when we read of the sad calamities in South Africa."

The writer in the *Welt* is of the opinion that one of the blessings of this war will be to make impossible in the future such a confusion of apologetical ideas. He maintains that the righteousness of God has been amply vindicated by the outcome of the war, not indeed by demonstrating the justice of the English cause, but by having demonstrated the utterly corrupt hypocrisy of England. He says:

"The righteousness of God has triumphed gloriously even in the defeat of the Boers. The whole civilized world has now been convinced of the hollowness of the official piety and religiousness of Great Britain, by showing to mankind the picture of a people utterly blind to all that is right and the terrible demoralizing consequences of a pure and unadulterated plutocracy. Whether the English conquer or suffer defeat, one thing is sure, that their moral credit has suffered so severely that their greatest victories over the Boers can not efface the stain."

It is rather remarkable that seemingly in the whole religious press of Germany, which in this point is much more radical than the political, there seems to be not a single voice that is friendly to England. The gifted editor of the *Welt*, himself also pro-Boer, is, however, not inclined to think too highly of the zeal of the German Christians on this subject. He writes:

"The enthusiasm of our nation is not a pure ethical production. At bottom and to the greatest degree it is rather an expression of the anti-British feeling of Germany; and as it is an effort to give vent in ethical indignation to a conviction that is at heart political, it includes already to a great extent that element of character which we so sharply criticize in the English, namely, hypocrisy. It is all the more so because the political ideals now prevailing in the German mind under the leadership of the Emperor are leading us into the same paths of imperialism that we so roundly condemn in the English."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Religious Persecutions in Russia.—The Doukhobors, or "Spirit Wrestlers," who have lately been expelled from Russia and have found a new home in Canada, are only one of the many sects which exist as dissenters to the established Russian Church, which forms a national branch of the Holy Orthodox Church of the East. The Russian Government has always set its face strongly against these ecclesiastical recalcitrants, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

M. Pobedonostzeff, the celebrated procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, acts as a sort of lay inquisitor to whip these people into conformity—or exile. American Protestants naturally feel much sympathy for the Russian sects. Referring to some recent pronouncements by M. Pobedonostzeff, in which he demands the "complete suppression" of Russian Protestantism, *The Interior* (Presbyterian, June 28) thus voices the prevalent American view of the subject:

"He [M. Pobedonostzeff] declares that unless steps be soon taken to destroy these independent sects they must eventually destroy the imperial authority. This he does not declare to be their aim, but the 'logical conclusion' of their creeds. Perhaps he is right, since the 'logical conclusion' of the Bible is to establish the rights of the people. His fight is not against Stundists or Molokans or Doukhobors as against the word of God. He maintains that the Stundists are the most dangerous of these sects, probably because they are the most sober, thrifty, and intelligent. They have of late been especially active in the circulation of tracts and pamphlets in propagation of their faith, and he finds in their expressed sentiments the seeds of socialism and anarchy. Anarchy in Russia means resistance to autocracy. He expresses his fear that the teaching of these Christian Protestants will 'lead to a democratic social state.' There is indeed some reason to think that the Bible does favor 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people' rather than a government of the Czar, by the bureau, for the bishops. M. Pobedonostzeff mentions four southern provinces in which these sects are particularly active, but he forgets to say that they are the provinces which are in the best economic condition, largely due to the superior sobriety and industry of these very sectaries. Of course the procureur of the Holy Synod brings against them the same charges of impiety and atheism and violence which from the beginning of time have been brought against all parties whom those in power wish to destroy; but the faith and piety of these poor people are respected by all other nations among whom they have made a home to escape the persecutions of the Holy Synod. Any one taking a ride through the thriving Mennonite settlements upon our northern boundary line near the Red River of the North can see for himself that America does not possess a class of citizens more honest, prosperous, and God-fearing than the very subjects whom Russia has 'harried out of the kingdom.'"

THE ALLEGED GOSPEL OF ST. PETER.

WE lately recorded the discovery of fragments of a supposed "Gospel of St. Peter," lately announced through the press by Prof. I. W. Spiegelberg, a well-known Egyptologist, and Prof. K. Schmidt, an expert in gospel manuscripts and early Christian literature, both of the University of Strassburg (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 23). The results of this discovery are now published in a book by Prof. Adolf Jacoby, of the same university, entitled "Ein Neues Evangelienfragment" ("A New Gospel Fragment"), which is reviewed in *The Athenæum* (London, June 23). *The Athenæum* does not take so favorable a view of the genuineness or early date of the document as does Dr. Jacoby. Commenting on the words given upon the reverse side of the first fragment (reproduced by us in the article above mentioned), the writer in *The Athenæum* remarks that "even from this short passage it is clear that the unknown writer drew his material from the canonical gospels, or from some record closely connected with them, altho he does not follow them minutely." The new text, he says, is certainly later than the canonical gospels, altho Dr. Jacoby boldly puts it at some time in the second century. The writer continues:

"Unfortunately, Dr. Jacoby falls into the common error (common especially in Germany) of trying to extract more definite results than his materials admit of. His main thesis is that the newly discovered text belongs to the Gospel of the Egyptians, an apocryphal work of the second century, well known by name, but almost wholly lost. His method of argument is of the sketchiest description. He begins by assuming that the unidentified quotations in the second Clementine epistle, and also the Logia recently discovered at Oxyrhynchus, are derived from the Egyptian gospel—two very uncertain propositions; thence he deduces that the Egyptian gospel was based mainly on the synoptists, but also contained Johannean matter, and thereupon argues that the new fragments must belong to the Egyptian gospel because they, too, show some knowledge of the synoptists and something of the tone of St. John. A similar line of argument might have been used to show that the portion of the Gospel of Peter discovered at Akhmim in 1892 was from the Egyptian gospel, if the few verses which connect it with the name of Peter had happened not to be included in it. Dr. Jacoby draws other arguments from the Christology of the Coptic fragments and that of the supposed remains of the Egyptian gospel; but they are equally slight in substance, and rest equally upon questionable assumptions. It is, no doubt, possible that his conclusion is right, and there is always a certain amount of *a priori* probability that an apocryphal gospel found in Egypt should be the Gospel of the Egyptians; but in presence of the large number of other apocryphal gospels which we know to have existed the presumption can not be strong. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that the Egyptian gospel purported to be written by an apostle in the first person, as this fragment is; and for ourselves we are not convinced that the tone of the fragment suits so early a date as the middle of the second century. In a case like this it would be more scientific to confess that the evidence available does not admit of any conclusion which can claim to be more than a conjecture."

THE DISTRIBUTION AND WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

THE most recent and trustworthy statistics at present obtainable report the number of missionary societies of all denominations operating in China as 44, comprising a force of 1,324 European and American missionaries, and 4,149 native agents. These figures, however, were not prepared this year, and are probably a considerable underestimate of the actual Christian missionary force in China at the outbreak of the anti-foreign fever. An article in *The Congregationalist* (July 5) gives the following outline of the various Protestant missions:

"The American Presbyterians at present have the largest force of any single denomination, with the exception of the China Inland Mission. In so vast a territory there is little temptation to invasion of ground already occupied, tho at certain great centers the different denominations would naturally take pains to establish themselves. The Presbyterians have done good work in Shantung. Irish and Scotch Presbyterians were the first to enter Manchuria, while the Church Missionary Society and Baptist organizations have pressed on toward the western provinces. . . . Shanghai may perhaps be considered the Protestant center, where nine denominations are represented and where the great missionary conference of 1890, attended by 400 workers from almost every province of the empire, was held. Emphasis has been laid upon educational agencies, as the work of Dr. Martin at Peking and Dr. Happer at Canton indicates. Good use, too, has been made of the printing-press, and in no mission-field has medical work been carried on more successfully. Some of the names that shine in the history of missions in China are Morrison, Milne, Bridgman, S. Wells Williams, Peter Parker, the father of medical missions, John Ross, James Gilmore, to say nothing of the living heroes and heroines. In no country has there been such a signal manifestation during the last few years of the Holy Spirit's blessing upon the work of the missionaries, and this upheaval comes at a moment when, to all human appearances, the missionaries were on the eve of their greatest triumphs."

The following account of the Roman Catholic missions is taken from the New York *Sun* (July 9):

"The constitution of the church in China is much like it was in England in the earlier part of the century and in the Western States more recently. There are no regularly constituted dioceses, but certain priests [?] have the power of administering confirmation and are known as vicars apostolic. Or if some be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bishops, they take no title from their Chinese residence, but enjoy the titular office of some extinct see. Forty such vicars and four who rank as archbishops govern the church through the orders to which each belongs. The few secular priests are not of much importance, and the superior of the order is the vicar. The Catholics long ago adopted a plan of dividing the empire into districts, and one section is in charge of the Franciscans, another under the Jesuits, a third the Dominicans, a fourth the Augustinians, and the fifth the Lazarists. These last have charge of the provinces of Kiang-Si East, Kiang-Si North, and Kiang-Si South, Che-Kiang, Pe-chi-li West, and Pe-chi-li South, in which Peking is situated. It will thus be seen that the present persecution will fall heaviest upon the Lazarists' order. . . . The order has been working in China for a hundred years and has given many martyrs to the faith. The visitor or superior over the Chinese Lazarists is Mgr. Alphonsus Favier, and he is also vicar apostolic of Peking. In the capital city he is assisted by fourteen foreign and six native priests, while in his entire province of Pe-chi-li South he has forty-two foreign and sixteen native priests."

The Roman Catholics claim about a million Chinese converts, while the several Protestant bodies claim about a hundred thousand communicants. Both figures, however, are only estimates, and their accuracy has frequently been called in question.

THE RELIGION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE Indian has been wholly misunderstood, says Mr. H. E. Burgess, who has been a lifelong and close friend of the American aborigines, especially of the Pawnees. The Indian, he asserts, is the most religious of beings, and is constantly filled with a sense of the Divine immanence. Mr. Burgess, who writes in *The Anglo-American Magazine* (June), employs unconsciously the rhythmic flow of the Indian style of expression, and his article is said to be a portrayal of the *Indian's* Indian—the redman as seen from the native standpoint. Of the Pawnee "*Ti-ra-wa-hut*," or "the Gods Aboriginal," he writes:

"Where mammoth rocks rise toward infinity—a formidable barrier walling the West; where giant waterways flow toward the rising sun, and grassy plains extend in undulating reaches in seeming boundlessness—here, in the center of created things, *Ti-ra-wa-hut* placed *the people*. On Missouri's banks, or by the silver-shining Platte, or yet the Smoky Hill, or bending Arkansaw, or by the great southern Rio Grande, now here, now there, now roving, again consolidating in their ephemeral abodes, creatures of circumstance, *the people* dwelt ever in the overruling care of the gracious gods—*Ti-ra-wa-hut*.

"Great was the wisdom of *Ti-ra-wa-hut*, and great was their love for *the people* in giving them existence, and thus placing them upon a created portion at once so wonderful and grand. Here in comfort and delight they might dwell, privileged to roam at will and seek whatsoever they might desire. When thunders roar and vibrate throughout the heavens, then *Ti-ra-wa-hut* are holding council. The lightnings flash their mandates. The storm is but an expression of their power. When the storm is under way, the savage places twigs of fragrant cedar upon the burning coals of his rude hearth, and says smilingly to those assembled, 'Thus will *Ti-ra-wa-hut* be pleased.' Little savage children play out in the storm. No fear is in their hearts—the gods will rule. The warrior going into battle strips himself to adorn his nude body with white clay; then, darkening his face with charred embers, and with the tail feathers of the white- and black-tailed eagle streaming from his hair, he mounts his painted horse, bids defiance to the fates, chants his savage anthem of praise to the gods, and singing, smiling, he plunges to his death. If he returns victorious, *Ti-ra-wa-hut* have preserved him."

Besides the Aboriginal Gods, the Pawnee, like other Indian tribes, deify certain natural powers:

"The sun (*Sa-coo-ru*) is to a degree deified. The moon is addressed Mother (*A-tira*) in a sense of divinity. Powers reside in earth as well. When the redstone pipe is filled with aromatic sumac and tobacco, and lighted, the first puffs of smoke are blown skyward to *Ti-ra-wa-hut* with words of grace; then toward the earth and the four points upon the horizon—the region of cold, of the warm winds, of the rising, and of the setting sun. All wonders of creation are of divine origin, and are possessed, in a degree, of divinity. . . . The animals, God's creatures, have their due share of the Indian's devotion, religiously. To the *La-rhu-ra-hki* (animal kind) *Ti-ra-wa-hut* gave some secrets. The wolf warns his human brother of impending danger. Spirits of the slain reappear upon the battle-field to communicate with the living. Many men have foretold their death, and have prophesied events. This power comes from living in closer touch than the common person with *Ti-ra-wa-hut*. 'Man Chief,' the great chief of the Pawnees, heard his death announced in the thunders of the sky."

Mr. Burgess makes some astonishing statements about the Indian's religious nature. "Out in the Western wilds," he says, "God has chosen to place a people of whom it were but the solemn truth to say: 'They are the most earnestly and naturally religious of the races.'" The writer continues:

"He is the most religious of beings, only it is his own natural religion, not borrowed nor learned from books. His instincts guide him. He has no formalities of written law nor stated times for his worshiping. Divinity surrounds him, is ever present, ever manifest. With all his faults his life is one continuous prayer. This will be gainsaid; but go live his life, share his joys and sorrows, dear critic, ere you brush aside this statement—*a continuous prayer*. Even in his gaiety he sings of God—the gods (*Ti-ra-wa-hut*), the Father above. It is not all solemnity—and there is no hypocrisy in savage worship. In all the Indian's adversity, and in all the pressure of an aggressive civilization that has surrounded him for generations—forcing its evils upon him more gratuitously than its good examples—notwithstanding our progressive Christianity that engulfs him, he clings to his simple faith, stands by his convictions, and proclaims to the world that he wants no better God than the Father of his people the beloved, *Ti-ra-wa-hut*, whom his forefathers trusted and who he believes are still in power."

THE GROWING POWER OF THE HIGH-CHURCH PARTY IN ENGLAND.

THE dispute over ritual in the Church of England shows few signs of coming to a decisive issue, and since the recent "opinion" of the archbishops adverse to reservation of the sacrament, the acerbity of the controversy seems to have materially subsided. The English people have had other things to think of during the past year than disputes about the minutiæ of ecclesiastical ceremonies, and as public attention is likely to be engaged for some time to come upon the solution of imperial questions of tremendous importance, it is likely that the violence of the early days of the Kensit protest will not soon be duplicated. Some slight modifications of ritual have been made by members of the advanced ritualistic party, while others continue to ignore the so-called ruling of the archbishops. The probability now appears to be that interest in the issues involved will so far effervesce that matters will remain, for a time at least, very much as they were before the recent outbreak of Protestant prejudice against the doctrinal beliefs and ceremonial tastes of the "Catholic" party. Indeed, one notable result of this affair has been to indicate that apparently a great decadence of Protestantism has taken place in the English Church. Mr. K. C. Anderson, writing in *The New World* (June), goes so far as to say that while the Church of England was once divided, like Gaul, into three parts—the Broad Church, the Low Church, and the High Church—there is now practically but one party, the last named. He writes:

"The two former have steadily declined in influence upon public opinion, if not in numerical strength, during the last fifty years; and there has been an equally steady approach of the augmented High Church party toward likeness to the Church of Rome, both in doctrine and ritual. At the present day, in many

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the churches all over England, it would be difficult to see any difference, in the order and form of worship practised, from what one would see in any Roman Catholic church. It would not be exaggeration to say that during the half-century a revolution has taken place. Ritualism has gained an almost complete triumph. It is clearly the dominant force in the Church of England to-day, and it is as clearly the intention of the leaders of the movement to completely Romanize their church. For this purpose there are many secret societies, the existence of which has been now fully made known in 'The Secret History of the Oxford Movement,' by Rev. Walter Walsh. This startling book has opened the eyes of many Englishmen to the danger that threatens the Protestantism of the English Church, and has had much to do in bringing on the 'crisis.' Between seven and eight thousand clergymen are said to belong to these societies, and to the English Church Union, the leader of which is Lord Halifax, a most devout and able layman, who labors for the Romanizing of Anglicanism with all the zeal of a Jesuit.

"Americans may ask, Why should this movement invoke a 'crisis'? If any sect of Christians wishes to join the Church of Rome, or to imitate the ritualism of Roman worship, why should they not be allowed to do so? If the High Church party can persuade the English people to return to 'Mother Church,' is there anything that ought to prevent them but counter-persuasion by those who hold Protestant opinions? There would be no answer to these questions were it not that the Anglican Church is by law established the church of the nation; and, as such, it is not an institution including only Anglicans; people of all shades of opinion in the nation are concerned. England is a Protestant country. It was as a Protestant church that the Church of England was established, and the argument for the continuation of its present relation to the state all along has been that it was a great bulwark of Protestantism. Here we see the peculiar nature of the 'crisis.' Protestantism is the *bête noire* of the Anglican priest. He will have nothing to do either with Protestant doctrine or ritual. He constantly speaks of Catholic doctrine as the only true doctrine. He has no sympathy with the other Protestant churches of the land,—will not acknowledge them as churches at all, or the ordination of their ministers as valid. The only church that he will acknowledge as a true Church of Christ, besides his own, is the Church of Rome, and perhaps [*sic*] the Greek Church. It is unfortunate for him that neither the Pope, nor the Primate of the Greek Church, will acknowledge his 'orders' as valid, or regard the Anglican as a true church; but all the same his affiliation is with them, and not with any form of Protestantism. His position is anomalous in the extreme. He claims in effect all the liberty of a Nonconformist, and yet wishes to retain his place in the National Church. He breaks the law of the Church of England, violates the Act of Uniformity as much as any dissenter does, tho in a different way, and at the same time enjoys the honors and emoluments of the church as by law established, from which the ordinary dissenter is excluded.

"It is this anomalous position of the average Anglican that accounts for the failure of the Broad Church and Evangelical parties. The one has surrendered its Broad-Churchism, and the other its Low-Church doctrines, for the sake of the Establishment. Both have tried in various ways to resist the ritualistic advance, but the whole strength of their resistance has been nullified by the fact that they were not prepared to sacrifice their positions in the National Church for the sake of their opinions. The Establishment was dearer to them than their Broad-Church views or Evangelical doctrines."

The writer believes, however, that eventually the questions involved in the ritual controversy will demand solution, and that the result will be disestablishment. But there is, he says, a deeper question involved than appears on the surface; the present strife is nothing less than a conflict "between two radically different conceptions of religion, between the modern spirit and medievalism." Sacerdotalism—the belief that "life had no sanctity in itself, only what is derived from the church"—was, says the writer, doubtless adapted to the needs of man in the middle ages. The modern idea, that man finds the divine light and the kingdom of heaven within—first preached broadcast at the time of the Protestant Reformation—has, says Mr. Anderson, an irreconcilable conflict with the system of Catholic dogma, whether Roman or Anglican. This idealistic conception of religion, and the belief in the immanence of God without priest or church or infallible body of doctrine as a necessary intermediary to personal communion, will, thinks the writer, eventually triumph over the various systems of Catholic and Protestant belief now held in Christendom.

THE MODERN POETICAL VERSIONS OF THE DECALOG.

MR. C. H. PEARSON, whose memoirs have lately appeared in England, was the author of a unique poetical version of the Ten Commandments, in just ten lines. *Literature* (London, June 23), in quoting them, compares this version with Arthur Hugh Clough's well-known paraphrase of the Mosaic tables. Pearson's lines, which *Literature* calls "the version of the gentleman and the man of the world," read:

> Heir of all thought, no God but truth have thou!
> To no dead creeds, to no conventions bow.
> Be thy yea yea, and all thy mind confessed.
> Live not all labor, pause at times for rest.
> Honor thy fathers, in thyself they live.
> If wronged, revenge not: if thou canst, forgive.
> Keep fixed thy loves; these tarnish if they range:
> Eschew the practise of the Stock Exchange.
> Forbear the words that as they scatter sting:
> With thine own pittance, count thyself a king.

Clough's version, which he entitled "The Latest Decalog," is an experiment in pure cynicism:

> Thou shalt have one God only: who
> Would be at the expense of two?
> No graven images may be
> Worshiped, except the currency;
> Swear not at all: for, for thy curse
> Thine enemy is none the worse;
> At church on Sunday to attend
> Will serve to keep the world thy friend:
> Honor thy parents: that is, all
> From whom advancement may befall;
> Thou shalt not kill: but needs not strive
> Officiously to keep alive;
> Do not adultery commit:
> Advantage rarely comes of it;
> Thou shalt not steal: an empty feat
> When it's so lucrative to cheat;
> Bear not false witness: let the lie
> Have the time on its own wings to fly;
> Thou shalt not covet: but tradition
> Approves all forms of competition.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, director of the census, in an official bulletin, declares that no attempt will be made by the bureau to collect religious statistics. The Government, he says, "does not concern itself with the religious opinions of its citizens," and it does not deem that it has "any right to inquire into their hereditary and personal convictions." The census enumerators of 1890, he adds, did not themselves collect the religious data published by the bureau; the information was derived from circulars and blanks sent to the various religious bodies.

THE Jews appear to be making rapid strides to the front in all countries, not only in commerce, but in scholarship, science, and the arts. In no country, perhaps, is this more evident than in America. The New York *Sun* recently contained this item: "Of the 640 girls who passed successfully the examination for admission to the Normal College this month (June), the great majority are Jews. More than five sixths of the whole number came from the public schools, of which for many years past the best scholars have been of that race chiefly. . . . . Of about 800 graduates from the public schools admitted to the free city college for boys, the vast majority also are of the Jewish race, the proportionate number of other races being even smaller than among the girls admitted to the Normal College."

THE city of Manchester, in England, has been taking a religious census similar in plan to that recently taken in Philadelphia. Insuperable difficulties were found in obtaining complete returns, but it is thought that the 13,000 visits tabulated are fairly represented. Says *The Churchman*: "Each visit represents a house. Of these, 4,530 belong to one or another branch of the Evangelical Free Churches, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, and the like; 3,830 were Anglican, 880 Roman Catholic. Sporadic sects accounted for 190. Thus 3,500 were left something more than a quarter of all, who professed no religious connection, tho many of them sent their children to Sunday-schools, being indifferent rather than hostile to church influence. Indeed, the census showed but three aggressive atheists in the whole 13,000 houses visited."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" IN CHINA.

IT is believed to be more and more evident that a conflict of the powers interested in China can be averted only by much care. Great Britain seems to have lost her predominating influence; Russia, Germany, France, and Japan are each as strong in their naval display in the far East as Great Britain, and the United States will soon be equally well represented. The interests to be defended by these powers in the final settlement are sketched as follows in the *National Zeitung* (Berlin):

THE CAPTAIN: "Keep your guns trained on our allies while I am on shore duty." —*Simplicissimus.*

Germany, which began to make herself seriously felt only three years ago, has only a modest bit of territory in actual possession. But her share of the foreign trade of China is very large, and the German program includes the opening up of all Shantung, altho so far only the small settlement of Kiau-Chau has been actually annexed. On the Yangtse, British and German enterprise are to be on equal terms. Shantung is to be exclusively German, with the exception of the treaty port Chefu; Wei-hai-Wei has only strategic value, tho it is in the hands of the English.

Russia has the largest territorial share in China. Port Arthur and Talien-Wan give Russia practically the whole of Liao-Tung. Her railroads make her mistress of Manchuria; she will exploit Chih-li and Shansi and is extending her influence in Korea, arousing thereby the jealousy of Japan. That Russia claims the right to connect by rail with the Baikal Sea, via Kalgan and Kiachta, arouses much dissatisfaction in England.

Great Britain has annexed outright very little. Besides Wei-hai-Wei, she has only Hongkong, but her extension of the latter possession on the Cowloon coast has probably been the prelude to the present troubles. As compensation for Kiau-Chau England claims the Yangtse valley, tho she is interested in the development of nearly all China. Moreover, Great Britain hoped to obtain a direct route from Burma to the coast of China via Sze-Chuen and Yunnan, but the plan does not seem to have been urged, perhaps on account of the energetic opposition of France.

France has her sphere chiefly in the South. She has obtained direct Litshwan and some islands in the south of China, is predominant in Hainan, and has "leased" Kweichau. Yunnan, Kwang-Si, and even Kwang-Tung are regarded as French spheres of interest.

The United States as yet has no direct possession. But she has obtained the railroad concession for the Canton-Hankow road. Moreover, the Americans regard, in a certain sense, all China as their sphere of interest. Hence the negotiations regarding the "open door," a question which has caused much friction between Russia and Great Britain, and which certainly affects all nations commercially interested in the far East.

Japan has certainly the most vital interests. So far the Japanese have wisely restrained themselves. In Korea only Japan has extended her feelers. Latterly, however, they show some ambition to possess the valuable tea provinces, Cheh-Kiang, Fu-Kien, and Kiang-Si, opposite Formosa. In Cheh-Kiang the Japanese may come into conflict with Italians. Belgium has valuable railroad concessions, and her king has planned great commercial expansion. The dual monarchy also has ambitions in China, but her internal troubles are rather in the way of a brisk foreign policy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE European papers pretty well agree that the Chinese must be punished for their murderous attacks upon foreigners, and even those who believe that the Chinese may have some cause for complaint demand that ample guaranties for the future safety of foreign residents in China must be exacted. Hence little opposition to the sending of troops appears in countries that have them to send. It has been suggested repeatedly that Japan should furnish the main body. In England especially this idea finds favor. The London *Times*, for example, says:

"Japan is evidently, as we have more than once pointed out, the only power whose geographical position and military organization enable her to render to the cause of civilization and, indeed, of humanity, prompt and adequate assistance on the scale required by the present emergency. . . . But it can hardly be a matter for surprise that, after the treatment she experienced five years ago at the hands of continental diplomacy, she should ask for satisfactory assurances that her action will be welcomed by the great powers before committing herself to a costly and difficult undertaking. . . . We can scarcely conceive it possible that any power would take upon itself the fearful responsibility of obstructing, or even of delaying, from any selfish considera-

AS CHINA SEES IT.

CONFUCIUS: "Nations of Asia, guard your most sacred possessions." (With apologies to Kaiser Wilhelm.) —*Amsterdammer.*

tions of political expediency, a decision upon which the safety of so many lives may yet depend. But the grave events reported from Peking during the last few days should surely rouse European diplomacy out of its customary dilatoriness and optimism."

The Russian papers have no objection to this. They declare, however, that England, which saw fit to oppose Japan formerly, now only supports her claim to recognition in the hope that the Japanese will oppose the Russians. "England," says the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), "generously suggests that Japan be recompensed in the part of China which is already practically Rus-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sian domain." This Russians are little inclined to permit. They are willing, however, to come to terms with Japan regarding the reward she is to receive. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) says:

"Japan did not obtain sufficient advantages after the war of 1895, and she can not but endeavor to use the present situation to her advantage. All who are thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the far East agree that the Japanese are best fitted to introduce Western civilization into China. From the hands of a race so nearly related to them the Chinese would take much which they reject when it is brought to them by the white man. The European powers may well leave the pacification of China to Japan, for this is the only logical solution of the Chinese question. The question of compensation is, however, a difficult one, as long as the 'spheres of influence' are not more clearly defined. Japan is, therefore, compelled to look sharply after her interests. She may, of course, ally herself with another power, and an Anglo-Japanese alliance has long been mentioned. Such a combination would doubtless please the English immensely, for Great Britain would have all the advantages. Such an alliance could only hurt Japanese trade, and prevent Japan from gaining a foothold anywhere in China. But if the Japanese wish for an alliance, Russia is the only partner who could give satisfaction in every way."

Englishmen are to be found, however, who think of a third way out of the difficulty—an alliance between Russia and Great Britain. We have before us an article entitled "A Coast Port View," in the Hongkong *China Mail*, in which the sins of the Japanese, from an English point of view, are described at length; and tho, as the Yokohama *Mail* remarks, "no *résumé* could do it justice," we condense it as follows:

The whole tendency of the Japanese has been anti-English so far as British interests are concerned, and as long as Russia keeps her hands off India and its frontiers, her so-called aggression in the far East should be regarded with equanimity. For what is Japan doing more for the open door than Russia would do? Japan has wellnigh ruined herself in subsidies to corporations created with the intention of competing with British trade; she has borrowed English money to squander in ships to fight the English mercantile flag, and she has befooled the British Government into the closing of ports opened by British blood and developed by British money. A corrupt gang of officials are allowed to place differential taxes, burdens, and duties against British commerce. In Formosa no respectable Chinaman dare enter British employ, or use a British steamship line. Japan is not the useful ally she is said to be. She only beat China by borrowing European money to bribe the Chinese viceroys with it. Their glorious exploits on land were purely confined to the massacre of villagers defending their homes. At sea it was only an order from a highly bribed viceroy that prevented the poor admiral from saving his fleet. Those who are behind the scenes know that Japan is rotten to the core, and that she is anti-English and anti-American. Yet we are prepared to let her have ports from which she could exclude British trade! What the Britisher in China desires is that England and Russia should work hand-in-hand and reduce Japan to her proper level, compelling her to open her ports to foreign commerce, and thus create a happy and prosperous Far East. England, Russia, and America together could in this way compel happiness and prosperity for untold millions. So far as British trading interests are concerned, Japan shows in Formosa and in her own ports her semi-barbarity.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* asserts that Japan is not suspected of great animosity toward Russia in the Russian capital. He says:

"As far as I have been able to discover there is not the slightest ground for the rumor that Japan is especially opposed to Russia. The English efforts to create such a disturbance among the powers that combined action is rendered impossible are watched with the same equanimity with which the experienced sportsman regards the dying exertions of a shot rabbit. Indeed, the Japanese Government has declared its intention to act in common with the other powers. It is well known that Japan is not pleased with the increase of Western influence in China, but her jealousy is directed against all Europe. No one in St. Petersburg believes that Japan will be influenced by English instigation and begin a war with Russia. However hard-fought such a struggle might be, it would end in the defeat of the Japanese, and their definite exclusion from China and Korea. England's anxiety to stir up strife is regarded merely as a proof of her impotent rage."

Japan's delay in sending a large force into China has been the cause of considerable remark, and it has been hinted that Japan, independent of the compensation she would have to receive after the war, may be holding out for a subsidy. Japanese papers have long since admitted that the finances of the island empire are seriously strained by its armaments. The *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo), which fears that the Japanese Foreign Office is hardly equal to the difficult problems it has to solve, says:

"Along with the expansion of our army, that of our navy has been a luxury that we could ill afford to indulge in. . . . Altho we extorted from China an enormous indemnity, and we devoted a greater part of it to the undertaking, we soon found that it was inadequate to meet the necessary expenses that followed the scheme. The result was that, to the misery of our people, the Government was obliged to increase land and other taxes. Yet this country is far from being financially safe. . . . As a remedy to relieve the economical stringency, it is suggested by some economists that all the government works now in progress should be suspended. It needs no unusual power of insight to see that all these troubles that are disturbing the financial stability of Japan at present are the inevitable result of her abnormal expansion, in her military equipment in particular. China is fully avenged. Japan is being defeated by victory."

The Kobe *Herald*, however, does not see how Japan can retire from her position among the powers. It says:

"It is certain that Japan's future can not be confined wholly to the islands that compose the Emperor's kingdom—as certain as that England's future lies, in the smallest degree only, within the three islands that make the United Kingdom. Japan is confronted with two evils, and unfortunately she is not in a position to accept the lesser. She must accept both the necessity for expansion and the necessity for retrenchment. The problem for her statesmen—a serious problem—is that of meeting both evils. If they meet them with courage and resource the evils may gradually resolve themselves into substantial good."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

JOURNALISM, as we understand it, is not as extensively carried on in China as with us, but it appears that the press has already become a power to be reckoned with. We take the following from a sketch in the *Täglische Rundschau* (Berlin):

The oldest paper in China, and probably in the world, is the Peking *Gazette*. It publishes official notices and gives some news, but without comment. It dates at least seven hundred years back. A study of its columns reveals better than anything else the official corruption of China, for the punishment of corrupt mandarins, as related in the news columns, is ridiculously inadequate. All other Chinese newspapers are published in the treaty ports. The reason is obvious. Under the protection of the foreigners the publishers and editors are secure from prosecution. Many of these papers have foreign contributors, and some have foreigners as "dummy" editors, to prevent interference. The *Shen-Pao* (Shanghai) is the most important. It combats corruption and abuses of all sorts and is very influential. More than once it has caused unjust decrees to be declared null and void, and it has done much to lessen the application of the torture in Chinese courts. Its collections for famine sufferers, etc., are always successful. More than once the viceroys have tried to suppress it. The viceroy of Cheh-Kiang, whom the paper once attacked, complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen. But the Foreign Office confessed itself unable to suppress the paper. "Moreover," said Prince Kung, "it is very interesting. We read

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it ourselves here in Peking." Even the Empress is reported to taste of this forbidden fruit.

Advertising is carried on to a great extent in the Chinese papers, for the Chinese have not been slow in discovering the value of this method of improving business. The foreign news is meager. The "answers to correspondents" are important and very interesting, and the local news is extensive.

Some of the Chinese papers are very decided jingoes, and the present troubles are doubtless in part due to their efforts. As *Hetzers* these Chinese editors have few equals, altho they live under the protection of the foreigners. They teach their readers to regard everything Chinese as the best, and to look upon everything foreign as inferior. During the Franco-Chinese war these jingoes were in their element. They described battles which had never taken place, and invented Chinese victories and deeds of prowess. The "barbarians" and "foreign devils" were, of course, always beaten. Nobody showed real courage except Chinamen. To increase their influence and circulation the Chinese editors do not scruple to pander to the overweening self-esteem of their readers. On the other hand, they managed to obtain liberal contributions from their subscribers, those resident in foreign countries being most willing to assist the Government with funds.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN IN SOUTH AMERICA.

WHILE the military prestige of Spain has been destroyed by the succession of quick, sharp blows delivered during the Spanish-American war, her influence is increasing rather than decreasing in South America. The explanation given is that the United States is too busy now to accomplish the peaceful conquest of parts of Spanish America, and the fear is expressed that an armed attack will come sooner or later. Hence the immigration of Spaniards as an offset against North American influence is eagerly welcomed in South America. The *España Moderna* (Madrid), in its excellent review of Spanish-American affairs, expresses itself in the main as follows:

Mexico more than any other Spanish-American country proves that the peaceful conquest of Spanish America is steadily progressing. The Yankee who opens a place of business in Mexico conducts it in English, and advertises largely in English. He brings an American wife, in order to preclude all chance of becoming assimilated, and his family do everything in their power to prevent assimilation. His wife and his children not only speak English in their homes, but refuse to learn the language of the country in which they make their living, and the children are sent to the United States to be educated, to prevent their becoming loyal Mexicans. It is not we who say all this, but patriotic Mexican papers like the *Universal* and the *Tiempo*, which realize that the employment of American capital endangers what is much more valuable than money. Moreover, if any one supposes that the Yankees have the slightest intention to respect the independence of countries not able to defend themselves, we need only point to the experience of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The Nicaragua Canal is to be built under the auspices of the War Office of the United States. People of Spanish blood would do well to study the text of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties. The fact is that the founding of an immense empire, an empire such as the world never has seen, is dreamed of by American politicians. From the North to the South, America is to constitute a single empire, in which the Anglo-Saxon is to be master, and in which English is to be the only language. The idea is grand, it has its fascinations, but Spanish-Americans realize that their own position in this empire would not be enviable, and they prepare to resist while it is yet time. It is certainly necessary to present a united front in the face of the common danger.

Not every one in South America is convinced of the ability of the United States to conquer Spanish America, and, on the other hand, the suggestion that the United States be permitted to assume the hegemony on this continent which its wealth and power appear to warrant is not without advocates. In the *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras* (Buenos Ayres) Dr. E. Zeballos advocates United States intervention in the quarrels between South American countries. But many of the most progressive papers object to this. The *Lei* (Santiago de Chile) says:

"Such a course would be an innovation in international law. It would rob even weak nations of their dignity and self-respect. Moreover, it would give the great republic altogether too much influence, for it is abundantly proven that the United States is not inclined to act unselfishly. It is a country which aims at conquest, and its ethics are altogether materialistic and pagan."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) points out that Spain can indeed wield powerful influence in South America, as Holland does in South Africa. The Spanish-American nations no longer fear Spain. She has lost her American possessions, and the theory that blood is thicker than water is now beginning to find favor. Already the stanzas offensive to the mother-country have been removed from the national hymn of the Argentine Federation, and the powerful Union Ibero-Americana is extending its influence. Professor Heinrich Dietzel, in the *Nation* (Berlin), points out that even the theory of an economic conquest of Spanish America is not easy to realize. Briefly put, he argues as follows:

If the United States would absorb the South American market, it must admit South American raw produce duty free. But the North American agrarians are not willing to pay this price. On the other hand, the South Americans are little inclined to pay a high price for American goods when their wants can be supplied at a cheaper rate from Europe. Thus, if the United States puts the thumbscrews on Brazil by raising the duty on Brazilian coffee, the result will merely be that the Brazilians will sell their coffee elsewhere.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Boers can not now have a large army in the field, but it is not easy to ascertain their numbers. British estimates vary between ten and twenty thousand. The war, however, is not yet over, nor have the Boers found it necessary to resort to guerilla warfare. The British Government has already placed 210,000 men under Lord Roberts's command, and more are being sent. But when British detachments stray from the main bodies, they are bagged by companies and battalions as in the beginning of the war, even when protected by artillery. The London *Daily News* correspondent at the front declares that the Boers do not surrender in nearly as large numbers as the British public are led to believe, and the spirit of the Boers who remain in the field is reported by the correspondents of Continental papers to be excellent. The consequence is that the British papers, which spoke of the war as "over" some six weeks ago, now confess themselves mistaken. Even the London *Times* says:

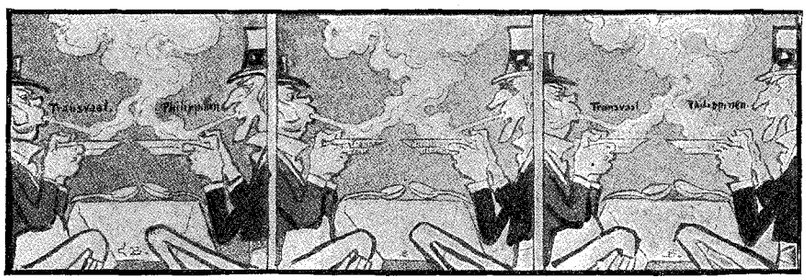
"General Talbot Coke with the Tenth Brigade made a reconnoissance on June 29 toward Amersfoort, where he found 2,000 of the enemy with guns occupying a strong position. Having shelled them, he retired and was not followed up by the enemy. That is a somewhat negative kind of success for us, and one which the Boers might not inexcusably represent as a triumph for themselves. There are no doubt reasons for the delay in dealing effectually with the Boer forces still in the field, but the fact remains that, so long as they enjoy their present freedom of action, we can hardly claim that the war is over or expect so stubborn a person as Mr. Kruger to admit the contention. There is a grimly humorous announcement in our money article to-day on the part of Messrs. Rothschild. They inform holders of the five per cent. Transvaal loan of 1892 that they have not received the funds for the payment of the interest now due upon the bonds. They have been informed from Pretoria that the late Transvaal Government was shipping bar gold to meet this and other liabilities, but they do not know to whom the gold was consigned or where it now is. We should conjecture that all the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bar gold Mr. Kruger has been able to lay hands on is somewhere not far from Machadodorp, and that he has other uses for it than discharging the liabilities of the 'late' government."

The Manchester *Guardian* suggests a change of attitude on the part of the British Government. It says:

"The lessons of the past month, however bitter, would be salutary if we would only heed them. They have shown that the Boer Government and the Boer peoples are absolutely united. We may annex the Free State and declare all the burghers who remain in the field to be rebels, but the fact remains that the wandering President has the sympathy of every Dutchman in the Free State to an extent that he never had before, and that the allegiance of our newest colony is measured simply by the range of our rifles. . . . From our experience in the Free State we may learn what we have still to expect in the Transvaal. There is now a theory that the Free Staters are much more terrible fellows than the Transvaalers, and that the occupation of the latest Free State capital will do away with the necessity of further fighting in the Transvaal. That is nonsense. After the Free State campaign is over, Lord Roberts will have Botha's army to disperse; and that done, he will have to occupy the whole country and hold it down by sheer force for months before peace is in sight. It will not be any easier to make peace in the Transvaal by a proclamation of annexation than it was in the Free State. . . . This is not the kind of war that the public had in mind last year when the negotiations for the franchise were in progress. . . . It now finds that it has made the Boers heroes in spite of themselves, and driven them into a fanatical resistance. The Boer temper can be changed. We have only to treat them as reasonable beings entitled to respect and to withdraw our demand for unconditional surrender, and we can obtain their surrender on any reasonable conditions that we like to impose. . . . We can not understand the mind or heart of the man who is moved to nothing but hate and contumely by the last dying struggles of a nation. Such a man, it appears, is Mr. John Stuart. 'On Monday last,' he writes from Pretoria, 'I visited Boksburg, and found the Boers inclined to be impudent. . . . A few stringent "examples" are urgently needed. The majority of the burghers are only sulkily submissive, and are praying the Almighty to send them other early chances of attacking us.' In other words, we are to treat our beaten enemies as rebels and punish them for disloyalty. Such suggestions take us back many generations in the morality of warfare, and the fact that they can appear in a great London paper is evidence of the extent to which the sensitiveness of the public is weakened as to the things that concern the honor of a belligerent nation."



May:—John Bull informs Uncle Sam that nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked.

June:—Uncle Sam informs John Bull that he will ruin his stomach if he is not careful.

July:—John Bull and Uncle Sam amicably converse on the subject of hot soup.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

—*Kladderadatsch.*

Many people begin to realize that the Boers will not accept terms which are little short of unconditional surrender. *The St. James's Gazette* complains that General Botha "did not even think it worth the while to wake President Kruger from his nap when a deputation from Pretoria came to see the ex-President." *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"The deputation was stopped by General Botha, who informed the envoy that the situation was now entirely a military one, and refused to allow him to proceed any farther. An exchange of letters is said to be going on between Lord Roberts and General Botha, but in relation to what is not stated. The fact that negotiations are going on at all is a clear indication that the attitude of the British Government on the matter of terms is not as rigid as it was, while on the Boer side any propositions in which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain may have a say are so suspected that they are probably demanding guaranties beyond what Lord Roberts is prepared or empowered to grant."

Continental Europe refuses to boom the mining shares, much to the dissatisfaction of English speculators, who, as *The Saturday Review* remarks, confidently expected such support. The fact is, continental Europe does not regard the war as ended. For example, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"The London newspapers have made an attempt to decree the war as ended, without asking the Boers what they thought of it. Some of these papers have packed away the head line 'The War,' and substituted 'The Crisis in China.' Special telegrams from war correspondents have ceased to appear, and the public have to be satisfied with Lord Roberts's meager reports and Reuter's short messages. Strange to say the thing does not work. There is something wrong, for the well-considered measures of the English editors have not made the Boers surrender. In spite of the decree, the Boers fight and get themselves talked about. It seems certain that the idea of withdrawing troops from South Africa for service in China must be given up, and as there are none left in the mother-country, India will have to supply the deficiency. And India has not much to spare! The impotence of Great Britain is getting daily more apparent, and it is to be hoped that the powers will take this fact into due consideration."

It can not be said that the South African war has increased the respect of continental Europe for Great Britain as a fighting power. The *Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"Since the Boers show such ability to strike hard blows, now that the optimists in England declare them crushed, we may well believe that their resistance is not weakened. Very funny sounds the announcement that 10,000 men must be withdrawn from South Africa for China. Any one can see that the withdrawal of ever so small a detachment must increase the courage of the Boers. Such announcements are 'too thin.' They reveal the endeavor of the nervous British press to hide impotence behind braggadacio. British politics has hardly ever been in such a fix before. It would seem that the robber empire will be forced to release its prey at the eleventh hour, and it would certainly be a remarkable proof of Divine providence if the troubles of Asia assisted the cause of justice in Africa."

Here and there, however, is seen a paper which takes a rosy view of England's position. *The Japan Advertiser*, Yokohama, referring to Lord Salisbury's somber view of the situation, says:

"To all outward appearance England has seldom had less cause for apprehension than now. It is sailing on the full tide of victory, and with an added power of prestige wellnigh incalculable. If there is no specific danger, and in case there is the premier should have at least intimated its nature, then, unless human nature has changed, and men have ceased to respect success or the evidences of power, there is no danger at all."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

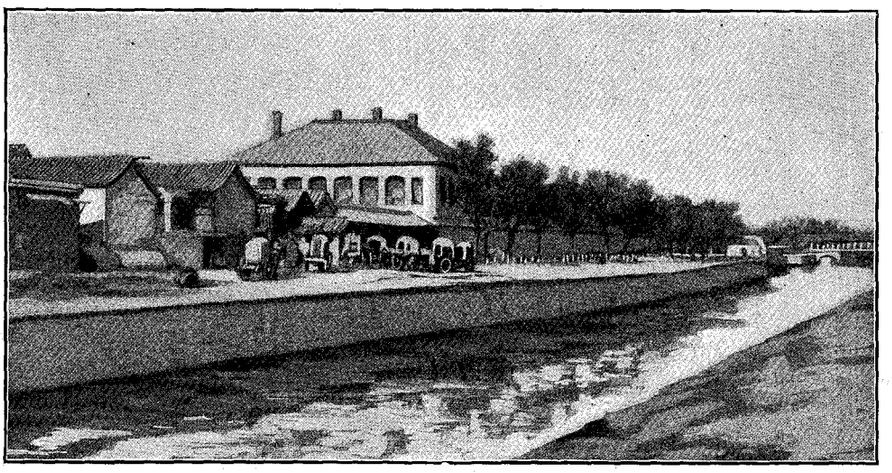
QUEEN VICTORIA'S gold cup, a present to the city of Dublin to commemorate her recent visits to Ireland, has been handed over to the Dublin corporation. It is egg shaped, weighs 160 ounces, and is two feet and three inches in height, with a circumference at the rim of three feet. It stands on a pedestal of black marble inlaid with gold, with the royal arms on one face and those of the corporation of Dublin on another.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGATION LIFE IN PEKING.

ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, author of "China in Transformation," and special correspondent of the London *Times* in the far East, is the author of a new book called "Overland to China," in which he gives a description of the daily life of the diplomatic corps in the Chinese capital that will be read with especial interest at this time. After describing the wretched condition of the Peking streets and the insults shouted at the foreigner by the rowdies on every corner, he goes on to say that "it is, one feels, only the ever-present fear of bodily chastisement that restrains the populace to an attitude of sullen dislike, or, at the very best, of polite indifference." The redeeming feature of Peking is its climate, "the quality of the air—in winter dry and sparkling, the very champagne of atmospheric vintages; in spring and autumn a delicious blending of frost and sun. Life is then one continual exhilaration; the floods of light pour a tonic into the blood, the keen air braces the nerves until mere movement is a joy." He continues:



BRITISH LEGATION IN PEKING.
Last Refuge of the Besieged Foreigners.

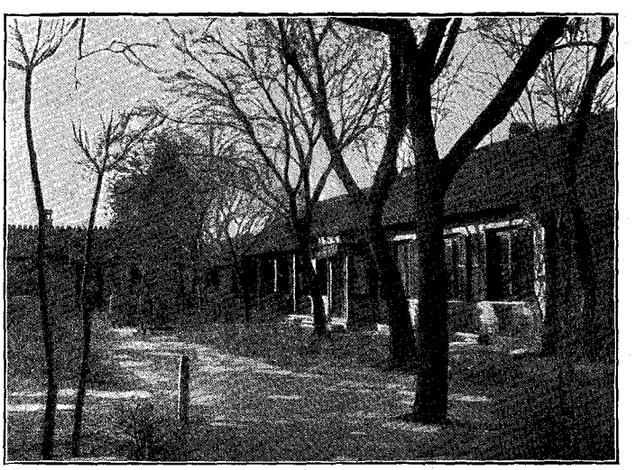
"But it is not only the health and physical enjoyment of their sojourn that people remember wistfully in after-years. Peking society—at any rate, till quite recently—had also its special charm. The capital not being 'open to trade,' the community practically consisted of the diplomatic corps and the inspectorate-general of Chinese maritime customs, amounting in all to about a hundred, of whom about fifteen were ladies. The social atmosphere was as genial as it was refined. Old friends met again who had last known each other in Rome or Washington, Vienna or The Hague. Outside his *chancellerie*, no one was Russian or British or Spanish, but only one of a little band of foreigners isolated in a semi-hostile country. Every function bore a cosmopolitan character, and the geniality of good-fellowship was agreeably controlled within tactful diplomatic forms. A minister's assured position, which no one disregarded, did not prevent his being *bon enfant;* nor, on the other hand, did mere rank, as such, monopolize attentions. A talented student might be, for the time, a greater personage in the *salon* than a dull plenipotentiary, and a brilliant cotillon leader eclipse even a *chambellan de l'empereur* (but gouty) while the music lasted. Neither was there any incentive to vain display where ranks and incomes were so clearly defined. . . . . .

"In those days the tone was set by the British legation, whether in diplomatic or social matters. The preponderance of British trade—over eighty per cent. of the whole—was too indisputable to be competed with; the exquisite old-school courtesy and the profuse hospitality of the British minister equally admitted of no successful rivalry. Stiff but friendly German, official Frenchman, genial American, smiling Japanese, and suave Russian followed with good grace where the *Ying Kuo Fu* [British legation] led. The smaller fry—Italians, Belgians, Spaniards, and Dutchmen—were even more glad to benefit by the British ice-breaker, altho, to be precise, ice-breaking was rarely needed. If we except the pretensions of France to control Roman Catholicism—of whatever nationality—*in partibus infidelium*, there may be said to have been no conflicting interests; negotiations with China in those golden days being practically confined to the audience, transit pass, and missionary questions (including the settlement of perennial claims), questions all so long outstanding as to have become chronic. The legations, when action was necessary, made common cause, the victory of one being hailed as a gain to all, and the initiative being usually intrusted to H. B. M's. representative. It is, however, open to doubt whether the honorable and considerate tone that then prevailed was appreciated as fully by the Chinese as it would be now. They have experienced other treatment since with which to compare it."

The vicissitudes of world-politics, however, brought new conditions. He says:

"Such, in brief, was life in Peking up to the conclusion of the Franco-Russian *entente*. From that date commenced a change. The happy family circle was broken up into cliques; mines and countermines were sprung; intrigues of all sorts spread bitterness and jealousy. The old-fashioned, chronic questions of transit and audience gave way to fierce threats and demands for territory and special concessions. The French and Russian ministers alternated their daily visits to the Tsung-li-Yamen, and bullied, stormed, and threatened, until the Chinese—who looked in vain for help from England—were completely cowed. A rude awakening, indeed, from the old days of Sleepy-Hollow diplomacy. Concession hunters, syndicates, and adventurers flocked to Peking as vultures to a carcass."

"The Franco-Russian alliance and Japanese war, the successive seizures of Kiao-Chau, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-Wei," he remarks, "have, indeed, wrought a change in the 'Peking' dear to old memories." There is nothing in Mr. Colquhoun's book to indicate that he expected any such sweeping changes as have been effected since he wrote these words. Nearly all the writers on China, in fact, seem to have looked to Japan and Europe for indications of future changes in the situation, and to have ignored the Chinese themselves almost entirely.



AMERICAN LEGATION IN PEKING.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Vice-Consul-General McLean sends from Yokohama, April 27, 1900, a clipping from *The Japan Times*, of even date, giving information concerning the rapidly developing petroleum industry in the district of Echigo, Japan, as follows:

"There are at present over thirty petroleum companies in the oil district in Echigo. Some of these possess a capital of over 1,000,000 yen ($498,000), the aggregate capital amounting to 12,000,000 yen ($5,966,000). In consequence of the increasing activity of the industry, the inadequacy of banking facilities is now being felt by the merchants in the locality and by those having business connections with the place. With the object of affording better facilities in this direction, the First and Yasuda banks, in Tokyo, and the Sumitomo bank, in Osaka, have under consideration the establishment of branches either in Nagaoka or Kashiwazaki. The proposed scheme to construct a pipe line from the seat of the petroleum wells in Echigo to Tokyo, for the rapid and convenient transportation of kerosene, is now assuming a practical shape. The promoters of the enterprise have decided to entrust the Nakai engineering office with the business of making a preliminary survey for the projected work. Mr. Miyagi, graduate of the engineering college of the Tokyo Imperial University, will act as advising engineer in the survey, which is to be begun at no distant date."

Consul McFarland writes from Nottingham, May 25, 1900:

A new railway station, one of the largest and finest in England, was opened for traffic in this city yesterday. It was built by two roads—the new Great Central and the Great Northern—and is in the heart of the city, being entered from each direction by tunnels. It covers 12 acres, and cost slightly in excess of £1,000,000 ($4,866,500). Five hundred and eighty thousand cubic yards of material were removed from the site, and the platform frontage, of solid masonry built to car-floor height, aggregates 2 miles. The largest station in Britain is the Waverly, at Edinburgh, covering 23 acres. Liverpool Street station, London, covers 22½ acres. Next to the new Nottingham Central, now the largest in the provinces, comes New Street, Birmingham, covering 10¾ acres. All of these stations are of the most substantial pattern, being constructed entirely of stone, brick, and iron.

Consul Schumann, of Mainz, writes May 16, 1900:

Cheap laundry soaps hold the first place in this line of exports to China, but cheap toilet soaps also find a ready sale. Laundry soap must be in bars, and a certain number of bars must weigh exactly 50 pounds avoirdupois. Each 50 pounds must be packed in separate cases suitable for sea transport. Each bar of soap must be stamped in Chinese letters with the name of the foreign commission house in China to which the soap is consigned. Toilet soap should be packed in cardboard boxes, each holding two to three pieces. Each box should be decorated with a picture which appeals to the taste of the Chinese. There is also great demand for single pieces of soap, enclosed in a round or square tin box, enameled and decorated. The demand for candles in China is very large, owing to the fact that they are used at all religious ceremonies. Pure white and cochineal red candles are the most salable colors. It is essential that they be cheap and of fair quality. Great care must be exercised in the selection of the colors for the packages. It may happen that a cardboard box or paper wrapping which in design and coloring would appeal to our taste, would seem abominable to the Chinese, and under no condition could they be induced to buy it, even tho they fully appreciated the value of the ware it enclosed. Merchants who wish to do a profitable business with China must always take into account the tastes, superstitions, and religious ideas of the Chinese. They always detect symbols of luck, wealth, etc., in the general make-up of articles, and this will influence them in buying.

Consul Taylor, of Glasgow, writes June 1, 1900, as follows:

More than a year ago, the railroads of Scotland began a systematic effort looking to increasing their revenues. Prior to that time there was practically no limit on the amount of personal baggage which passengers were permitted to take with them on either first- or third-class fares. About a year ago, however, an agreement was entered into by all the roads, placing a limitation of 60 pounds of baggage on a third-class ticket, and 120 pounds on a first-class ticket. Charge is made for overweight. At the beginning of this year, a certain class of "season" tickets, known as "traders," were increased 50 per cent. This has been followed by still another, going into effect June 1, which increases the price of return fares 20 per cent. Third-class week-end tickets are increased from 3 to 20 per cent. The reason given in the main for these decided advances is the increased price of coal. The advance of $1.20 per ton which has taken place this year will mean an increased expense to one road alone of $1,650,000, estimating that this particular road uses 1,350,000 tons; and this line is not the largest consumer. In round numbers, it is estimated that it will cost the railroads of Scotland for coal this year quite $2,500,000 more than last year.

From the present outlook there does not promise, in the near future at least, to be any appreciable decline in the price of coal. The result is that all lines of manufactures have been affected in their profits, and very serious consequences are predicted if the extraordinarily high prices continue much longer.

Acting Consul Monaghan, under date of March 3, 1900, transmits the following translation of a letter received by him from Mr. Eugen Alexander, a shoe dealer of St. Petersburg, Sabalkanskij Prospect, No. 128, relative to the outlook for American boots and shoes in that empire:

"In the issue of January 13, 1900, of the *Ledermarkt* (Frankfort), there is a note stating that you (United States consul at Chemnitz) gave it as your

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts.

THERE remain but a few more weeks to take advantage of our Reduced Price Sale on Suits and Skirts. Some weeks ago, when we began this Sale, we had several thousand pieces of suitings and skirtings on hand. Almost all of these have been closed out, but a nice assortment is still left; the balance must now be sold in order to make room for our new Fall stock of materials. You will not soon have another opportunity of securing a fashionable garment made to order at such a great reduction from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every suit and skirt in our line, and many of our garments have been reduced to exactly one-half of former prices. The quality of materials and workmanship, however, is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.**

Order from this Reduced Price Sale whatever you wish; if you don't like it, send it back and **we will refund your money.**

Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout; former price $10; reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10; some reduced to $7.50.

$20 Suits reduced to $13.34; some reduced to $10. Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4. $7 Skirts reduced to $4.67; some reduced to $3.50. Handsome Wash Suits in the newest styles; former price $4; reduced to $2. $5 Wash Suits reduced to $2.50. Wash Skirts, indispensable for Summer wear; former price $3; reduced to $1.50. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2. Reduced prices on Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts.

We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue, which will be sent *FREE*, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them. *Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them by return mail.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

BONDS

Suitable for the investment of

TRUST FUNDS and ESTATES.

We own and offer

$85,000 FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS

OF

The Kenosha Gas & Electric Co., of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

These bonds are secured by an absolute **first mortgage** upon all the property now owned or that may be hereafter acquired by the company.

The Trust Deed provides that **all the bonds** must be paid off at **105 and interest within 30 years.**

The **net earnings** of the company for the past year were **over twice** the interest on the bonds.

Kenosha, Wis., a manufacturing city of considerable importance, is situated 34 miles south of Milwaukee and 51 miles north of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has a population of over 14,000. The city is in excellent financial condition; owns its own waterworks and a complete sewerage system; is well paved, and the improvements generally indicate substantial prosperity.

We offer these bonds at 102½ and interest, yielding over 5% interest per annum.

SEND FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

DEVITT, TREMBLE & CO.,
BANKERS,
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CHINA.

RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY.

TRAVELS IN TARTARY, THIBET AND CHINA of MM. Huc and Gabet. Reprint edition. Translated from the French by W. Hazlitt. 2 vols., 100 illustrations. 688 pages. Cloth, $2.00. (10s.) Handsomely bound in *Oriental style*. A classic work of travels. One of the most popular books of all times.

"A treasury of information for the student of comparative religion, ethnology, geography, and natural history."—*The Outlook.*

A Chinese Classic.

LAO-TZE'S TAO-TEH-KING. Chinese English. With introduction, transliteration and notes. By Dr. Paul Carus. 345 pages. Price, $3.00.

The book has been so compiled that every reader will have it in his power to verify the translation, and, if he so desires, to study the Chinese language, practically, in connection with a celebrated classic.

CHINESE PHILOSOPHY. By Paul Carus. Price, 25c.

CHINESE FICTION. By Dr. George T. Candlin. Price, 15c.

Other Oriental Works.

THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA. According to old records. Told by Paul Carus. With table of references and parallels, glossary and complete index. Sixth edition. Cloth, gilt top. Price, $1.00.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVIL, and the Idea of Evil. From the earliest time to the present day. By Dr. Paul Carus. With illustrations from ancient and modern demonology, as recorded on monuments and in literature. Five hundred 8vo pages, with 311 illustrations in black and tint. Price, when published, $6.00.

Special Advance Offer. All orders received before August 15, 1900, the date of going to press, will be filled at the special price of $4.00 per copy, C. O. D., or cash with order.

The Open Court Publishing Co., 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

opinion before the Brockton Chamber of Commerce that there would be a sale for American shoes in Germany, Russia, Sweden, etc., if the goods were properly introduced to the people. Being an expert, and thoroughly acquainted with Russian conditions, I beg to offer you my experience, especially as regards the Russian shoe market.

"There is very little imported. The reasons are as follows:

"(1) The Russian demands a light boot above everything, and can get it in domestic makes. The German shoe manufacturer pays more attention to durability than to lightness. According to my opinion, both these qualities could be combined. The only factory that claims attention here in St. Petersburg is the St. Petersburger Gesellschaft fuer mechanische Schuhfabrikation, which uses excellent leather, produced in its own tanning-yards. This factory sends large quantities of shoes and boots into the interior of the empire. Still lighter than the shoes made by this firm are those produced in several Warsaw factories, which are bought here extensively.

"(2) The annexed extract from the Russian tariff shows how difficult the import of shoes is, owing to the high duties.

"If American manufacturers decide to export their product to Russia, I am quite of your opinion—the goods must be adequately introduced. Considerable monotony prevails here as regards shapes, so that really elegant shoes would in time make their way. The duty is of no account when once a demand has been created, as a few rubles more would be readily paid for a fine boot by the better Russian public.

"Regarding paragraph 5 (tariff), please note that the articles therein mentioned are imported almost entirely, and I believe America could in time do considerable business in them. Nearly the same applies to article 6 (straps), which line is mainly supplied by England. I shall be happy to give further information, and shall be gladly at the service of parties interested in entering the Russian market."

Indigestibles

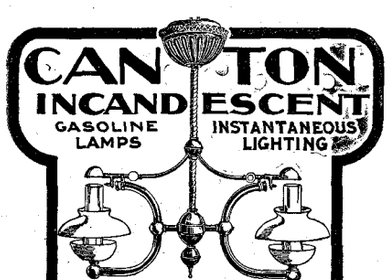
The outer covering or shell of grain is entirely indigestible, yet we see quantities of persons filling the delicate stomachs of children with oats in some form or whole wheat products. Not only is there little food in these preparations but there is a lot of positively detrimental stuff which irritates the stomach and impairs the digestion.

CREAM OF WHEAT

is composed of only the part of the grain useful as a food—it is palatable, nutritious, and digestible.

A series of gravures which we issue will interest you. They are really fine, and you get one with two packages of Cream of Wheat. Your grocer has them.

Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn.



For home or business use they are

PERFECTION

In Illumination: Fine print read 45 feet away. Brilliant and pleasant to the eye.
Economy: 90 p c. cheaper than ordinary gas.
Convenience: Lighted instantly with one match—no waiting in the dark—no alcohol torch. Combine most of the advantages of gas and electricity. Portable gas lamps, safe, smokeless, odorless, noiseless.

Chandeliers, pendants, wall and bracket lamps. Handsome designs in polished brass, copper-oxide and nickel. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue C

Canton Incandescent Light Co., Canton, Ohio.

PERSONALS.

Handless, but Handy.—That hands are not an absolute necessity in the climbing of the ladder of success is shown by the career of Abraham B. Myers, one of the best-known residents of Hanover. Mr. Myers, who is almost forty years of age, has been without hands since he was eighteen. A blast in his father's limestone quarry mangled his arms, and both were amputated above the elbow. His misfortune made him resolute, and, returning to school with a view of preparing himself for teaching, he achieved his purpose in a very short time, and for years he has been a tutor in the public schools.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Myers writes a legible hand without the aid of any artificial appliance, using only the stumps of his arms to hold his pen. In 1890, he was census enumerator of Penn township, York county, which position he filled very satisfactorily. He is the recording secretary of Camp No. 328, Patriotic Sons of America, and of McAllister Council, No. 1011, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Hanover. He is a marksman, and one of no mean ability. He has a handle fastened to his gun so as to enable him to hold it without his stumps. He pulls the trigger by means of a string, the end of which he grips with his teeth.

In politics Mr. Myers is a Republican, and was nominated by that party in 1897 for prothonotary of York county. He was not elected, but reduced the usual Democratic majority of 3,000 to less than 800. Mr. Myers is married, and is the father of a five-year-old boy. He has sold his home, and intends to move to Lancaster, where he will continue to instruct the youth.—*Public Ledger* (Philadelphia).

Gen. Hector Macdonald.—Sir Hector Macdonald talked very freely. You can not call him a pro-Boer, but they have no keener admirer of their fighting qualities. What struck Mr. Menpes about this self-made general was his dislike of luxury. When all the officers were enjoying the comparative luxury of Bloemfontein, he stuck to his tent outside. He preferred to rough it on the ground. He gave Mr. Menpes a good illustration of the enormous difficulties of the Intelligence Department during the war. "I'll tell you what it is," said he, in his soldierly way. "I trust nobody in Bloemfontein—not men—certainly not women. The children are the only safe draws. What I do is to stuff my pockets full of sweets, go out for a walk, and talk to the children. They tell you where their papas have gone." Then he went on to compare fighting in South Africa with fighting in the Sudan. In the Sudan it was child's play—easy country—no enemy. Here a fearful country and a brilliant enemy. "Now, how far do you think that kopje is off"—pointing to a hillock which appeared quite close, but which was really some miles off. Mr. Menpes was aware of the deceptive nature of the country, and said so. "Well," continued Sir Hector, "you would think it was an easy thing to take my brigade there, wouldn't you? And it looks flat country between us, doesn't it? Yet there 10,000 Boers could conceal themselves in that wavy plain."—From Interview with Mortimer Menpes, in *London Daily News*.

A Colored Woman's Accomplishments.—Mrs. Mary Church Terrill, of Washington, occupies to the educated, intelligent colored women of this country the relation in which Booker Washington stands to the African race. She is an acknowledged leader, a woman of exceptional natural ability, developed by years of continental travel and study of the languages in Paris, Berlin, Lausanne, and Florence. A graduate of Oberlin, she is the first colored woman in the United States to receive and offer to serve on the faculty of a college of Oberlin's standing. She was also the first colored woman to be made trustee of the public schools of Washington. After returning from

For Seasickness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. J. Fourness-Brice, of S.S. *Teutonic*, says: "I have prescribed it among the passengers travelling to and from Europe, and am satisfied that if taken in time, it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."

An Old Theory Exploded

Food not Digested in the Stomach.

This Organ only Prepares it for Assimilation by the Intestines.

Until a few months ago the medical profession, as well as the public at large, have always believed that food was digested in the stomach; but thanks to science, they are now enabled to follow the whole process of digestion with their own eyes from the moment food enters the mouth until it is taken into the system, or carried off through the bowels. Heretofore all remedies for the cure of dyspepsia have been given with the idea of assisting the stomach to digest food, and the discovery that this organ does not digest it at all explains the cause of their failure to cure the disease, and its constant increase in spite of the thousand and one remedies used. Another and equally important discovery was also made; that there are three distinct kinds of dyspepsia, two of which require different remedies, and the remedy for one must be exactly opposite to that of the other in character. For instance, acid dyspepsia required an alkaline treatment; indigestion an acid treatment; these combined and given in one dose neutralize each other, consequently, cannot be given together with effect. The third and most dangerous of all (intestinal dyspepsia) requires a germicide which must be harmless, and yet strong enough to destroy the bacilli which cause the disease. Understanding this and knowing that they possess the only germicide which can be taken internally without injury (Hyomei), the R. T. Booth Company have placed on the market a dyspepsia cure, and the only one made which treats every phase of the disease separately. That it has been a success is shown by the fact **that they guarantee it; something never done before,** and agree to return the money if a cure is not effected. Price, 50 cents.

Write giving symptoms and we will send three days' treatment Free. The R. T. BOOTH CO., 50 Avenue I, Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU WASTE FUEL

by using an ordinary open fire. It sends three-fourths of the heat up the chimney. The

Jackson Ventilating Grate

prevents such loss, and will heat thoroughly several rooms on one or different floors. It can be fitted into any ordinary fire-place, and burns either coal, wood, or gas.

Write at once for catalogue "D."

EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO.,
54 Beekman Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

abroad she taught in the high school of Washington for some time previous to her marriage to Mr. R. H. Terrill, a District lawyer. It was because of her approaching marriage that she refused the offered registrarship of Oberlin College. Her time is largely devoted to work for the colored people, as she is president of the Bethel Literary and Historical Society, chairman of the Educational Committee, Colored Woman's League, and leader of a class in English literature made up largely of her intimate friends. At the last convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, held in Washington, Mrs. Terrill gave, under the head of "The Justice of Woman-Suffrage," a most scholarly argument. One of the happy features of that occasion was the presentation to Mrs. Terrill of a beautiful marble bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe by the latter's sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. Mrs. Hooker recently made public mention of Mrs. Terrill as follows: "At a convention composed of the brainiest women of the United States, Mrs. Mary Church Terrill has proved herself to be an orator among orators. She is a speaker of superior ability, fine presence, and strong, magnetic power; graceful, eloquent, logical. Mrs. Terrill is one of the coming women of America."—*Leslie's Weekly.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Hesitation.—"She said I might kiss her on either cheek." "What did you do? "I hesitated a long time between them."—*Life.*

Once.—SHE: "It's too bad poor Jack Goodfellow failed; he had so many friends, too."
HE (reflectively): "He had."—*Brooklyn Life.*

No Sign.—DR. JALAP: "Let me see your tongue, please."
PATIENT: "Oh, doctor, no tongue can tell how badly I feel."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Headquarters.—"What did her father say?" "He said he couldn't understand why I came to him—all his property was in his wife's name."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Sample of His Work.—Obliging barber (having shaved off one side of man's mustache): "There, sir. If you like the effect, I'll shave the other side also."—*Chicago News.*

Success.—"What is your idea of success in life?" said the inquisitive man. "Oh, I dunno," answered Senator Sorghum, reflectively. "I should say anything over $500,000."—*Washington Star.*

Degrees.—GENERAL (haughtily): "I went to the war and defended my country."
STATESMAN (wearily): "That's nothing. I stayed at home and defended the war."—*Life.*

Beauties of Our Language.—HE: "Who is that pretty woman talking to the captain?"
SHE: "Oh, that's one of the lieutenant's wives."
HE: "Indeed! How many wives has the lieutenant?"—*Exchange.*

He'd Do.—THE FROG: "I wish I was a lady's pet!"
THE DOG: "You a lady's pet? Absurd!"
THE FROG: "What's the matter? Don't you think I'm ugly enough?"—*Puck.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 16.—A despatch from Admiral Remey tells of the defeat of the allied forces in an attack on the native quarter of Tien-Tsin, on July 13. 253 of the foreign troops were killed and wounded, among the dead being Colonel Liscum of the 9th Infantry.

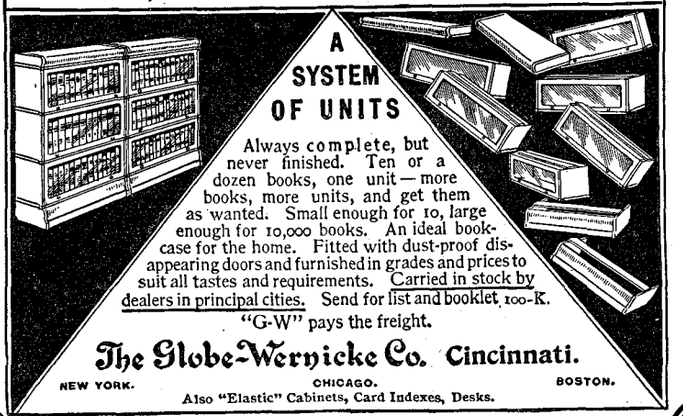
According to a Shanghai despatch, the Boxer movement is spreading southward.

The German Government issues orders inhibiting Chinese legation cipher despatches.

July 17.—The allied forces captured the native

ASK FOR BOOKLET 100-K.

Wernicke Elastic Book-Case



A SYSTEM OF UNITS

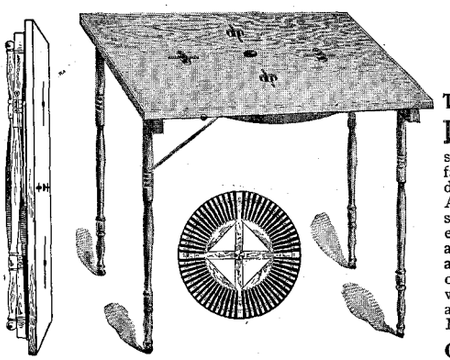
Always complete, but never finished. Ten or a dozen books, one unit—more books, more units, and get them as wanted. Small enough for 10, large enough for 10,000 books. An ideal book-case for the home. Fitted with dust-proof disappearing doors and furnished in grades and prices to suit all tastes and requirements. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities. Send for list and booklet 100-K.

"G-W" pays the freight.

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Cincinnati.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. BOSTON.

Also "Elastic" Cabinets, Card Indexes, Desks.



Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

GEO. H. RICE, - Green Bay, Wis.

"IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH."

In health all goes well. When sickness comes—what then? Our **HEALTH POLICY** assures you a salary of $25.00 per week while you are sick. Life policies to temperance people, $500 to $5,000. Great saving.

YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT?

We can furnish it for all or part of your time. Profitable too.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Address E. S. MARVIN, Supt., 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

Edward W. Scott, President.

The Best Company for Policy-holders.

INVESTIGATE ITS SPECIAL BOND POLICY.

Alois P. Swoboda teaches by mail with perfect success, his original and scientific method of Physiological Exercise without any apparatus whatever and requiring but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring. By this condensed system more exercise can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart.

It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

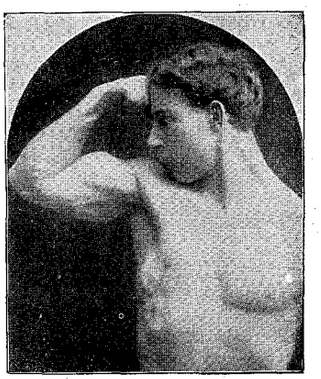
ABSOLUTELY CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

and revitalizes the whole body.

Pupils are of both sexes ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same *physical condition individual instructions* are given in each case.

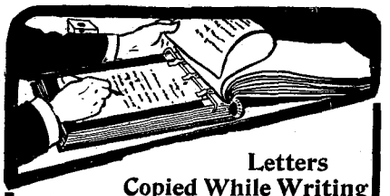
Write at once for full information and Booklet containing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens to

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 34-36 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.



Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Letters Copied While Writing

Keep a copy of all letters; **no press; no water; no brush; no work. Any ink; any pen; any paper.** Our Pen-Carbon never smuts; our clip holds paper firm. Write with no extra pressure, and our **Pen-Carbon Letter Book** produces a *perfect* copy. Can be used anywhere.

If your stationer does not keep it, write for *free* specimen of work. *Mention this paper.*

PEN-CARBON-MANIFOLD CO., Dept. L 145-7-9 Centre St., New York.

TEN DAYS' TRIAL

We ship our wheels anywhere **on approval** *without a cent deposit* and allow 10 days free trial. You take absolutely **no risk** in ordering from us.

1900 MODELS best makes $10 to $18

'99 & '98 MODELS high grade $8 to $13

1000 Second Hand Wheels, all makes and models, good as new, **$3 to $10**. *Great factory clearing sale at half factory cost.*

AGENTS WANTED in every town. We furnish wheel and start you. You can make **$10 to $50 a week** as our agent. Write at once for catalogues and **our special offer.**

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 86 M Chicago.

SORE EYES

No matter from what cause are **instantly** relieved by

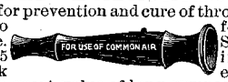
DR. WILBUR'S EYE WATER.

Famous as a remedy for 30 years. Prevents irritation from glare of sun or any bright light. Mailed postpaid for 50c. Money refunded if not as claimed. Testimonials free on application. Send in your order to-day.

WILBUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., 275 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2 cent stamp for testimonials to



C, HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DON'T SEW ON BUTTONS!

Bachelor's Buttons made with **Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners** slip on in a jiffy. Press a little lever—they hold like grim death, but don't injure the fabric. Instantly released when desired. By mail, 10c. each. Illus. catalogue, showing collar buttons and other useful novelties made with these fasteners, free on request.

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

No Presents! No Premiums!! No Discounts!!!

Our Only Inducements are the Best Imported

TEAS AND COFFEES

AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

Special terms to Institutions, Clergymen, Farmers, and large consumers. For full particulars address

CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA CO., 67 Vestry Street, New York N. Y.

Money Maker And saver. Print your own cards, circular, book, newspaper, with our $5 or $18 printing press. Type setting easy, printed rules sent. For man or boy. Send for catalogue, presses, type, paper, to factory.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

COLLAR BUTTON INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button.

Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 at druggists. 25c. size of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland O

city of Tien-Tsin, after a desperate fight, on July 14; losses of allies about 800.

Li Hung Chang has left Canton to help restore peace in northern provinces; consuls urge him to remain in Canton.

It is believed that no extra session of Congress will be called at present, the powers of the President being regarded as ample to meet the emergency.

A Russian transport was attacked by Chinese on the Ameer River, and nearly all the escort killed. The town of Blagoveschensk was attacked, garrison overwhelmed, and nearly all perished. In Manchuria, stations on the Eastern Siberian Railway have been burned, bridges destroyed, and tracks torn up.

The Danish mission station at Fung Kwang Tung, on the peninsula of Liau-Tung, has been destroyed, the missionaries escaping.

Minister Allen, in Korea, cables that the Boxers, on July 14, destroyed the Catholic mission three miles from Korean boundary.

July 18.—The forces of Japan intended for China have been held back, Russia and Germany, it is said, being responsible for the delay.

Li Hung Chang, despite the protests of the residents, started for Peking.

The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China around Ning-Po.

July 19.—Li Hung Chang reached Hongkong, on his journey to Peking; he said that he had definite news that the ministers in Peking were alive.

Brigadier-General Chaffee, commander of the American forces in China, is promoted to be a major-general of volunteers.

A despatch from Shanghai reports the losses of the Chinese in the fighting at Tien-Tsin to be about 3,000.

Railway communications with Port Arthur have been broken, and New-chwang is said to be in imminent danger.

Captain Wilde telegraphs that the battle-ship *Oregon* has arrived at Kura, Japan, and suggests temporary repairs, so as to return to duty at Taku.

July 20.—Sheng makes an announcement that all foreigners in Peking were safe on July 19.

An alleged despatch written in the State Department cipher is received by Secretary Hay, through the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fung, from Minister Conger, which reads: "In British legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre." The message is not dated, but is understood to have left Peking on the 18th.

The Chinese minister at Paris has received a despatch from the Emperor of China, asking the mediation of France with the foreign Powers.

July 21.—Vice-Admiral Seymour sends a despatch saying that the Chinese have evacuated Tien-Tsin and its environs.

Sheng sends another message affirming the legation's safety on July 20.

July 22.—The Korean Government is sending more troops to the frontier.

Li Hung Chang, who landed at Shanghai Saturday, was coldly received.

President McKinley has received an appea from the Imperial Government of China, asking his good offices in the troubles with the European Powers.

Washington officials have abandoned expectation of a rescue of the legations in Peking by the allied forces at Tien-Tsin, and are basing their hopes on the friendliness of high Chinese officials.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 16.—The Paris international athletic games end, the Americans winning sixteen out of the twenty-one contests.

Philippines: A Manila despatch says that Captain Steever, who has been pursuing Tinio, Natividad, Aglipay, and Alejandrino in the Ilocos district, has scattered the force of Tinio and pushed on to Adra.

"First-Class Railroad Stocks

and other listed securities if bought on our Instalment plan will yield more than the usual rates of dividends. . .

Emmens, Strong & Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

University Preparatory School

ITHACA, N. Y.

Special preparation for Cornell University. Certificate accepted. Boarding and Day departments. COMPLETE HOME. Regents' Certificates in Law and Medicine. Summer term from July 19th to September 18th. Fall term opens September 27th.

Of the school, PRES. SCHURMAN says: "I give most cheerful testimony of the high quality of work done in your school. The excellent management and complete curriculum render it a most desirable preparatory school for the University." Send for illustrated catalogue.

CHAS. A. STILES, B.S., Headmaster.

Avenue F, Ithaca, New York.

Medicine—Dentistry—Pharmacy.

University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.

HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., LL.D., President.

56 IN FACULTY.

RECORD of Graduates last year before 7 State Boards, **100 Per Cent.**

For 96-page Catalog, address

Dr. J. ALLISON HODGES, Dean.

DO YOU STAMMER

Write at once for our new 200-page book, **The Origin and Treatment of Stammering.** The largest and most instructive book of its kind ever published. Sent **free** to any address for 6 cents in stamps to cover postage. Ask also for a free sample copy of the Phono-Meter, a monthly paper exclusively for persons who stammer. Address

The Lewis School for Stammerers

Geo. Andrew Lewis 56 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW YORK NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

and the Dr. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

will open their eleventh season September 15. For men and women and children desiring to become teachers or wishing to take exercise for physical development or health. For circulars address 310 West 59th Street, New York City.

The Katherine L. Maltby Home and School

Highest city advantages. Academic, Collegiate and Special courses of study. Regular resident students, $500. Twelfth year. 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn Heights, New York.

Experienced, successful teacher of Latin, Mathematics, English, desires engagement for coming year in school or with private pupils; excellent references, including last employer, principal of New York private school. Address VASSAR, care A. BISSELL, Summit, N. J.

TO AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER

Manuscripts in all branches of literature, suitable for publication in book form, are required by an established house. Liberal terms. No charge for examination. Prompt attention and honorable treatment. "BOOKS," 141 Herald 23rd Street, New York.

***David Harum* 59c *Richard Carvel* 59c Oxford Bibles 69c**

Great special sale now in progress. We furnish **any book or any magazine** you want. Resident agents wanted. You can collect **a library without a cent.** Don't delay. Write for our money saving plan. **Don't send any money.**

LITERARY BUREAU, Third Floor, Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

BRENTANO'S PAPER NOVELS

AT 5c, 10c., 15c., 25c., AND 33c.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT. CATALOGUE FREE

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq., New York

Genuine Original Steel Plate Engravings for $2, generally sold at $6. Hand-printed on plate paper from original steel plates. Illustrated catalogue free. NATIONAL ART SOCIETY, 20 East 42d Street, New York.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars 10c. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

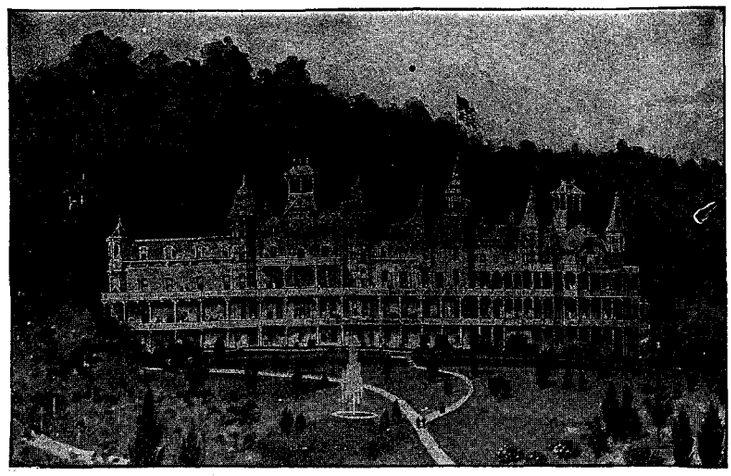
Puncture Proof Folding Boats. Adopted by U. S. War and Navy depts. in March and Sept. 1899. Only medal and award at World's Fair. Beautiful models, perfectly safe for family as well as sportsmen's use. Sails, centreboards, rudders. Packs in small case. Send 6c. for cat., 50 engravings. **King Folding Canvas Boat Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WALTER SANITARIUM

WALTER'S PARK (WERNERSVILLE), PA..

WE have built and organized one of the best Sanitariums in this country; as to **Natural Advantages** it has no competitor; its **Acquired Facilities** are not easily surpassed. Travellers often declare the "scenery equal to anything in Europe or America." The air is delicious; the water pure and soft. Buildings of granite rock, 300 feet front, five stories in height. Elevator, Electric Light, Livery, Dairy, Steam Heat and Open Grates, Long Distance Telephone; Baths, Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity.



Erected, owned, conducted, and treasured by the Walter family, four of whom are physicians. Thirty-five years' experience with sanitary methods is not without significance; the results of this experience we offer to you on the most moderate terms. Circulars free. If you are out of health, or only need to rest and recuperate, it would pay you to write us. Address

ROBERT WALTER, M.D.,
Walter's Park, Pa.

Telephone 873, Reading, Pa.

July 17.—The Cantacazune ministry of Roumania resigns.

July 18.—A reciprocity arrangement is signed at the State Department between the United States and Italy.

July 19.—Cardinal Satolli, formerly Papal Delegate to the United States, is appointed Prefect of the Propaganda by Pope Leo XIII.

July 21.—The Colombian rebels have taken Colon and Panama.

A despatch from Tripoli reports a victory for the French over natives in the Bornu district of the Soudan.

July 22.—*Philippines:* During the past week 200 rebels were killed and 120 surrendered or were captured. American losses were small.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 16.—South African advices say that President Kruger will continue resistance until supplies are exhausted.

July 18.—Boers attack Pole-Carew's and Hutton's forces near Pretoria; the Dutch are beaten back with severe loss.

Lord Roberts reports that 1,500 Boers broke through the cordon between Bethlehem and Ficksburg and were making toward Lindley, closely followed by British troops.

July 20.—Lord Roberts sends a despatch to the War Office announcing that Lord Methuen occupied Heckpoort, and that General Hamilton and Colonel Mahon were advancing north of the Delagoa Bay railroad.

July 21.—An unconfirmed Cape Town despatch tells of a great battle at Middleburg.

Lord Roberts reports the defeat of De Wet's force near Lindley.

July 22.—An attack made by the Boers on a railway post thirteen miles east of Heidelberg is repulsed.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

July 19.—The Republicans of Kentucky nominate John W. Yerkes for governor on a platform declaring for the repeal of the Goebel election law.

General Lew Wallace refuses to preside over the National Anti-Imperialist League, stating that he is not in sympathy with it.

The Democratic state convention in Kentucky nominated Governor Beckham after a long contest over the amendment of the Goebel election law.

July 20.—Nebraska Populists resent the action of Bryan in setting aside Towne, and have nominated a State ticket to run against the Fusion ticket agreed on at Lincoln.

July 21.—The New York Republican State convention is to be held at Saratoga on September 4; the overwhelming sentiment of committeemen and county chairmen is said to be in favor of B. B. Odell, Jr., for governor.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 16.—The trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Senator Goebel is in progress.

July 18.—A severe electrical storm causes loss of life and property in Western and Northern New York.

The adjutant-general of the United States army reports that the total organized militia aggregates 106,339 men, and that the number available for military service, but unorganized, is 10,343,152.

July 20.—*Cuba:* The President and Governor-General Wood have agreed upon September 15 as the time for holding elections for the constitutional convention in Cuba. It is said that the constitution will be closely scrutinized in Washington, and Cuba will not be permitted to make treaties with foreign countries except through the United States, nor will the people be allowed to involve the island in debt, unless authorized to do so by the Government.

There was a somewhat exciting incident at the Blue and Gray reunion in Atlanta growing out of exceptions taken by General John B. Gordon to what Commander-in-Chief Shaw, of the Grand Army of the Republic, said of memories of the war.

During the last few days, many deaths occur in New York and Brooklyn, due to the intense heat.

A Remarkable Cure for

Rheumatism

Mr. J. F. Brookfield writes from Salisbury, N. C.: "While in Knoxville, Tenn., last December, I met an elderly gentleman, a professor of music, who had been troubled for several years with rheumatism. I told him I would send down, before I left town, a bottle of Tartarlithine, which I believed would help him if it didn't entirely cure him. While in Montgomery, this trip, his son told me it did his father so much benefit that they had written to you to send their father half a dozen bottles. The benefit given to the old gentleman is very remarkable, after exhausting all the physician's skill, and the legion of remedies advertised for his complaint had been used."

Tartarlithine is supplied in bottles containing 50 doses at $1.00, and can be obtained of all druggists or post-free by mail. Pamphlets with Testimonials sent free.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
95 Fulton Street New York
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

TARTAN PILLS
Cure Constipation, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, &c., which often accompany Rheumatic conditions.
25c. per Bottle

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for *free* catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.
Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

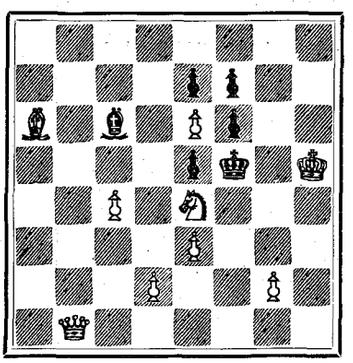
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 489.

By THEODORE BREEDE.

Black—Six Pieces.



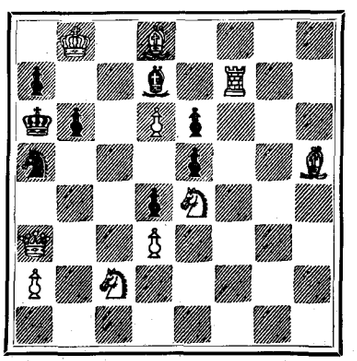
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 490.

By J. G. CAMPBELL.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 485 (July 7).

Key-move, Q—B 2.

No. 486.

1. Kt—Q 7 / K x Kt	2. Kt—B 6 dis. ch / K x P (must)	3. P—R 8 (Kt) mate!
1. ..... / K—K 5	2. Kt—Q 4 / Any	3. B—Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / K—B 3	2. P x P / Any	3. Kt—K 5 or Kt 8, mate
1. ..... / Any other	2. Kt—Kt 6 ch / K—K 5	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 3	3. B—Q 7, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; Capt. W. Hoffman, Salt Lake City; J. D. Leduc, Ste. Scholastique, Can.; the Rev. J.G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

485 (only): M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. B. Morrison, College View, Neb.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. H. Loudon, Bloomington, Ind.

486 (only): M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.

Comments (485): "An old mess in a new dress"—I. W. B.; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "A clever problem"—F. H. J.; "A pretty piece of work"—F. S. F.; "Very good and fine sacrifice"—M. M.; "The traps are interesting, particularly Q—B sq or Q—R 8"—W. R. C.; "Queen-sacrifice, an old chestnut"—G. P.; "Very difficult"—J. G. L.; "Extra good"—M. F. M.; "A gem"—R. J. M.; "Too easy for a first-prizer"—J. E. W.

(486): "A beautiful problem"—M. W. H.; "Admirable in theme and construction"—I. W. B.; "Fine"—C. R. O.; "Not much variety in this problem; but what there is of skill and dash, it is superb"—F. H. J.; "Brilliant and by no means easy"—F. S. F.; "Excellent example of a fine old idea"—M. M.; "A polo-game"—W. R. C.; "A hard nut to crack"—B. A. R.; "Of surpassing beauty and brilliancy"—J. G. L.

The little 2-er caught a number of solvers. All sorts of keys were sent: Q—R 8; Q—B sq; Q—B 6, R x B, and even the strange move B—Kt 2.

Several of our best solvers went astray in 486 by Kt—R 6. Black's reply is Kt—R 2, stopping Kt—Kt 4 ch, and B—Kt 7 mate.

In addition to those reported, M. S. got 481, 482, 483, and 484; Prof. C. D. S. and S. S., Kansas City, 483; J. H. L., 483.

"A Singular Position" (July 14).

White or Black to mate in five moves.

WHITE: 1. R—R 2 ch / K—Kt sq; 2. R—R 8 ch / K x R (must); 3. Q—R sq ch / K—Kt sq; 4. Q—R 7 ch / K—B sq; 5. Q—R 8 mate

BLACK: 1. Q—Q 6 ch / K—R sq; 2. Kt—B 7 ch / K—Kt sq; 3. Kt—R 6 ch / K—R sq; 4. Q—Kt 8 ch / R x Q (must); 5. Kt—B 7 mate

New Chess Era.

The Hastings Tourney of 1895 may be said to have inaugurated the new era in Chess. From Hastings on, there have been nine great contests, with following leading results:

Hastings, 1895, 21 games—Pillsbury, 16½; Tschigorin, 16; Lasker, 15½; Tarrasch, 14; Steinitz, 13.

St. Petersburg, 1896, 18 games—Lasker, 11½; Steinitz, 9½; Pillsbury, 8; Tschigorin, 7.

Nuremberg, 1896, 18 games—Lasker. 13½; Maroczy, 12½; Pillsbury and Tarrasch, 12.

Budapest, 1896, 12 games—Tschigorin and Charousek, 8½ (Tschigorin winning 3 to 1 in play-off); Pillsbury, 7½.

Berlin, 1897, 19 games—Charousek, 14½; Walbrodt, 14.

Vienna, 1898, 37 games—Tarrasch and Pillsbury, 28½, former winning the play-off.

Cologne, 1898, 15 games—Burn, 11½; Charousek, Tschigorin, and Cohn, 10½.

London, 1899, 27 games—Lasker, 22½; Pillsbury, Maroczy, and Janowski, 18.

Paris, 1900, 16 games—Lasker, 14½; Pillsbury, 12½; Marshall and Maroczy, 12. — *Philadelphia Times.*

The Jerome Gambit.

CONSULTATION GAME.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 B x P ch	K x B
5 Kt x P ch	Kt x Kt
6 P—Q 4	Q—R 5
7 Castles	Kt—Kt 5
8 P—K R 3	B—Q 3
9 P—K B 4	P—K R 4

Mr. Jerome suggests White's 9th move instead of P—K 5, and writes: "This looks like a sure move for White." Black has, in reply, two moves: Kt—R 3, saving the piece, or P—K R 4. We prefer the latter, as it is evident that Black can not play P x Kt.

Marshall, who made such a fine score in the Paris Tournament, was born in New York City, in 1877. A boy twenty-three years old now ranks with the Masters of Chess.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

LASKER BEATS PILLSBURY.

Dutch Opening.

LASKER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4	44 R—Kt 5	R—K 8 ch
2 P—K 4 (a)	P x P	45 K—Kt 2	R—K R 8
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	46 B—Kt 6	K x P
4 B—Kt 5	P—B 3 !	47 B x P	B—B 6
5 P—B 3 (b)	P x P	48 B x Kt(m)	B x B
6 Kt x P	P—K 3 (c)	49 R—Kt 6	R—R 7 ch
7 B—Q 3	B—K 2 (d)	50 K—R 3	R—Q B 7
8 Kt—K 5	Castles	51 Kt—Q 3	K—R 5
9 B x Kt	R x Kt (e)	52 Kt—K 5	B—B 4
10 Q—R 5	P—K Kt 3	53 R x P	K—Kt 6
11 Kt x Kt P	Q—K sq (f)	54 R—B 5	R—Q 7
12 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	55 Kt—B 6	K—B 5
13 Castles QR	P—Q 4	56 K-Kt 4 (n)	P—Q 5
14 Q R—Ksq	Kt—Q 2	57 P x P	R x P
15 R—K 3	R—B 2 (g)	58 R—Q R 5	R—Q 2
16 R-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq	59 Kt—B 6	B—K 5
17 B—Kt 6	R—Kt 2	60 Kt x P	R—Q 7
18 R-B sq(h)	Kt—B 3	61 Kt—Kt 5	R—Q 4
19 Q—R 4	Kt—Kt sq	62 K—Kt 4	B—Q 6
20 Q x Q	R x Q	63 Kt—B 7	R x R
21 B—Q 3	B—Q 2	64 K x R	K—K 4
22 Kt-Kt sq(i)	Q R—K sq	65 K—Kt 4	K—Q 3
23 Kt—Q 2	P—K 4	66 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—B 3
24 P x P	R x P	67 P—R 4	K—Kt 3 (o)
25 Kt—B 3	R—K 6	68 Kt—R 3	B—K 7
26 Kt—Kt 5	R x R	69 Kt-B 4 ch	K—R 3
27 P x R	P—K R 3 (k)	70 K—B 3	B—Q 8
28 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt 2	71 Kt—Kt 2	B—R 4
29 Kt—Q 6	R—K 2	72 P—Kt 4	B—K sq
30 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	73 K—Kt 3	B—B 3
31 Kt—B 5	B—Kt 5	74 K—B 4	P—Q 2
32 R—B 4	B—B sq (l)	75 K—B 5	B—Kt 5
33 R—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 5	76 Kt—B 4	B—Q 8
34 B—R 6	B—B 4	77 P-Kt 5 ch	K—R 2
35 R—K B 3	Kt—K 6	78 P—R 5	B—B 6
36 P—B 3	K—Kt 3	79 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2
37 R—B 2	B—K 5	80 Kt-B 6 ch	K—R sq
38 P—Kt 3	B x P	81 K—Kt 6	B—R 3
39 B—Q 3 ch	K—Kt 4	82 Kt—Kt 4	B—Kt 2
40 R—B 8	K—Kt 5	83 Kt—R 6	B—B 6
41 R-Kt 8 ch	K—B 6	84 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
42 R—Kt 6	Kt—Kt 5	85 P—R 6	Resigns.
43 B—B 5	P—K R 4		

Notes from The Evening Post, New York.

(a) This attack originated with Howard Staunton P—Q B 4 is more frequently adopted nowadays.

(b) A novelty. The usual course, 5 B x Kt, K P x B; 6 Kt x P, Q—Kt 3, is favorable for the second player.

(c) This ill-advised move is the source of all his future trouble. The K P should have been left intact; 6.., P—Q 4, and if 7 Kt—K 5, B—B 4 was his play, or 6.., Q—Kt 3.

(d) And now he should have excluded the Knight by 7.., P—Q 3.

(e) Black's defense, after his poor opening, is of high order. This move displays extraordinary judgment of position. If 9.., B x Kt, 10 Q—R 5, and White has a winning position.

(f) If 11.., R x Kt; 12 B x R, P x B; 13 Q x P ch, K—R sq, Whitewns by 14 Castles, K R.

(g) Q—B 2 instead would hardly improve his position; White would likewise check with the Rook, followed by 16 Q—Kt 5.

(h) Menacing R—B 7.

(i) The beginning of a beautiful maneuvre, which wins at least a Pawn, as will be seen.

(k) If Kt—B 3, then 28 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 29 B x Kt, K x B; 30 R—B 7 ch, and 31 R x B.

(l) Necessary, as R—Q R 6 by way of R 4 is threatened.

(m) All this has been admirably played by White. He got rid of the dangerous Pawns on the King's side, and remains with Kt against B.

(n) If Kt x P, then B—Kt 8.

(o) B x Kt loses, altho Black's King is in front, as White gains the opposition by virtue of his second Pawn.

MARSHALL VS. MASON.

Petroff's Defense.

MASON. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	MASON *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 K—Kt 2	R—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	22 Q R—K sq	K R—K sq
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	23 R x R	R x R
4 Kt-K B 3	Kt x P	24 K—B 2	K—B sq
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 P—K R 4	P—B 4
6 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	26 P—K R 3	P—K R 4
7 Castles	Castles	27 R-K Kt sq	K—B 2
8 P—B 4	B—K 3	28 R—Kt 5	P—Kt 3
9 P x P	B x Q P	29 R—Kt sq	R—K sq
10 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt	30 R-Q Kt sq	B—K 2
11 P x Kt	Kt—Q 2	31 K—Kt 3	B x P ch
12 P—B 4	B x Kt	32 K x B	Kt—B 6 ch
13 Q x B	Q—R 5	33 K—Kt 3	Kt x B
14 Q—R 3	Q x Q	34 R—Q sq	R—K 6 ch
15 P x Q	P—Q B 4	35 K—B 2	R x B
16 P—Q 5	Kt—K 4	36 K—K 2	R x R P
17 B—K 2	Q R—K sq	37 K x Kt	R—K B 6
18 P—B 4	P—Q Kt 3	38 P—Q 6	R x P
19 B—Q 2	Kt—B 3 !	39 Resigns.	
20 B—Q 3	Kt—Q 5		

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONQUESTS ABROAD—VICTORIES AT HOME

No Other American Book Was Ever So Highly Honored or So Universally Welcomed

"The Standard Dictionary is a *triumph.*"—**The New York Herald.**

"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent. It is certain to supersede all other dictionaries of the English language."—**Prof. A. H. Sayce, D.D., LL.D.,** Oxford University, England.

"Well may this may be called the admiration of Literary England and the pride of Literary America."—**Cardinal Vaughan,** Archbishop of Westminster.

THE ABOVE ARE TYPICAL OF THE MANY EMPHATIC TESTIMONIALS THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD TO THE

Funk & Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY 1900 Subscription Edition

More than 30,000 Copies Sold to New York City Subscribers Alone

GREATER NEW YORK'S HEARTY WELCOME

"The most complete and satisfactory dictionary published."—*New York Herald.*

"This dictionary far surpasses its rivals."—*New York Sun.*

"Comparison with 'The Century' leads to the inference that the present work has made a distinct advance."—*New York Tribune.*

"The latest utterance of competent specialists."—*New York Times.*

"It is the best of all English dictionaries."—*New York Journal.*

"To see it is to covet."—*New York Press.*

"Truly splendid."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It has been adopted as *the* standard in this office."—*Brooklyn Times.*

"It is the most complete work of its kind."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

THE FAVORITE IN WASHINGTON

IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

C. M. Robinson, Foreman of Proof Division: "We have in constant use in our room all the modern dictionaries, but the most thoroughly thumb-worn of all is THE STANDARD. It is not only the most accurate, consistent, and complete, but its typographic excellence makes it *the favorite* among men engaged in book-making. Hundreds of useful words and helps are found in THE STANDARD which can be found in no other publication of the kind."

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Prof. A. G. Wilkinson, Principal Examiner since 1869 in U. S. Patent Office: "The most perfect dictionary ever made in any language, and I have them and consult them in six different languages almost daily. The high authority of this dictionary is one of its most important features. I should give it preference on all disputed points."

THE WORD-LIMIT OF HELPFULNESS

The helpfulness of a dictionary can not reach beyond the limit of its vocabulary. It can not possibly be an authority on words it does not contain. Here are the word-limits of the leading dictionaries:

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY . .	105,000 Vocabulary Terms.
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICT. .	125,000 Vocabulary Terms.
THE CENTURY DICTIONARY . .	225,000 Vocabulary Terms.
THE F. & W. STANDARD DICTIONARY	**304,000** Vocabulary Terms.

In no dictionary are both QUALITY and QUANTITY as perfectly combined as in the matchless

FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY.

TO WHAT CAN THE STANDARD DICTIONARY BE COMPARED?

"Its vocabulary is the most encyclopedic that has ever been compiled."—*The Athenæum,* London, Eng.

"There has never been a compilation so perfect and complete."—*The Call,* San Francisco.

"There has been nothing like it since the world began. It beats creation."—*The Echo,* London, Eng.

"No dictionary since the days of Johnson has excited so much well-merited admiration. It surpasses any other dictionary extant."—*Education,* Boston.

"It must be conceded a place before undreamed of and until now unfilled."—*The Observer,* New York.

HAVE YOU SECURED THIS GREAT TREASURE?

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF THE 1900 SUBSCRIPTION EDITION

THE 1900 SUBSCRIPTION EDITION

Is the only edition of this work which contains the following features:

(1) It has THOUSANDS of NEW DEFINITIONS in the body of the work—the language is growing daily.

(2) It has THOUSANDS of NEW WORDS—many of these in the body of the work, and others in the Appendix.

(3) It is UP TO DATE.

(4) It has SEVERAL ADDITIONAL and costly full-page COLORED PLATES illustrative of definitions, as Grains of Woods, Butterflies, etc., etc. These colors are reproduced with wonderful fidelity.

(5) It has EIGHTY-EIGHT FULL-PAGE MAPS, making a complete and up-to-date atlas of the world.

(6) THE REVISION OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIC matter includes all the geographical changes in the progress of the world made since the Chino-Japanese, Turko-Grecian, and Spanish-American wars.

(7) It has a patented UNIVERSAL CALENDAR—exceedingly ingenious—illustrating the word "calendar," and of permanent value.

Besides TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ENCYCLOPEDIC ITEMS of information invaluable to professional and business men.

The Subscription Edition of the Standard Dictionary can be secured only through canvassers or through the publishers direct. It can not be bought in book stores. Send for prospectus.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers of High-Class Reference Books, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

Students' Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

Thoroughly new from cover to cover with exclusive features of extraordinary importance. It is the work throughout of many eminent specialists. Every particular of its arrangement has been especially designed to fully meet the most exacting requirements of the modern dictionary.

HIGHLY COMMENDED

Boston Herald: "The Students' Standard is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies. It is quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."

Richard M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master William Penn Charter School Founded 1689, Philadelphia: "I am convinced that there is no academic dictionary published in this country that approaches it."

Brooklyn Eagle: "To say that it is far ahead of any students' dictionary that has yet been published is only giving it the praise it deserves. There is nothing in the same field to-day that can excel it."

San Francisco Chronicle: "It is by far the most complete single-volume academic dictionary in the market. An admirable work whose merits will be appreciated by any one who examines it."

Large 8vo, 915 pp., Cloth, leather back, $2.50; Bound in Full Leather, $4.00. Carriage prepaid. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York

Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the American Authors' Guild: "I deem your Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice I fail to see any feature of the work that can not be commended."

THE STANDARD INTERMEDIATE-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

THIS is the latest and most perfect school dictionary in the English language. It gives the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of 38,000 words and phrases. There are 800 tasteful illustrations. No other school-dictionary approaches this work in quality or completeness. The design has been fully to meet the most recent and exacting educational requirements.

HEARTILY COMMENDED

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "For its size the work is very complete and inclusive. The definitions are vital and inspiring to new thoughts."

The Evening Post, Chicago: "This dictionary will promote and render easier the study of the English language in our schools."

The Times-Herald, Chicago: "A remarkably convenient and satisfying work. We have seen no better small dictionary of the English language than this."

Sunday School Times, Philadelphia: "It will prove a handy compendium for school use."

President Martin Kellogg, M.A., LL.D., University of California: "It can not fail to meet with wide acceptance. I appreciate especially the full account of derivations."

8vo, Cloth. Cover Design. Price, $1.00. Postpaid

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

Hon. Joseph H. Choate:—"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

By J. K. HOYT.

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

HIGH PRAISE

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford:—"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

Hon. A. S. Hewitt:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., LL.D.: "The claim of the work to a novelty in the abundance of its matter and to be arranged on a new principle is well founded."

Springfield Republican: "It is so absolutely indispensable. We rejoice in it."

Gen. Horace Porter:—"A work which will commend itself to all scholars No library will be complete without it."

Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morrocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York.

Boston Times: "'Stars of the Opera' is very attractive both in its inner and outer form. The author, herself a musician of international reputation, handles her material with an artist's understanding and appreciation."

Stars of the Opera

By MABEL WAGNALLS

Author of "Miserere," etc.

A delightful book for lovers of choice music, and an aid to the understanding of the operas. With descriptive and explanatory sketches of Semiramide, Faust, Werther, Carmen, Lohengrin, Aida, The Hugenots, the Flying Dutchman, Hamlet, Lakmé, Pagliacci, and Orpheus and Eurydice. The book contains personal conversations with the leading prima donnas, giving interesting anecdotes and reminiscences.

HIGHLY COMMENDED

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The chapters devoted to the human side of the artists are full of charm, and cause the reader to feel that he almost has a personal acquaintance with these stars of the opera."

The Atlanta Constitution: "Every one who loves music will enjoy the rich contents of this dainty little volume."

Aime Dupont, the celebrated photographic artist, writes: "I am simply astonished at the beauty of the portrait reproductions. They are the finest I have ever seen from any of these photographs."

Review of Reviews, New York: "Miss Wagnalls is herself a musician and achieved success as a piano soloist in both Europe and America."

Chicago Daily News: "The book is highly entertaining and readable."

12mo, Cloth, Deckle Edges, Cover Design. With 17 Half-tone Portraits of the Singers. Price, $1.50.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED